The Pyongyang Times

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Comrade KIM IL SUNG Receives

From Various Countries of the World Messages Warmly Greeting His 57th Birthday

Asian and African students studying in Czechoslovakia and Algeria had meetings in celebration of the 57th birthday of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, and adopted congratulatory messages addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In their message to Comrade Kim Il Sung, African students studying in Czechoslovakia expressed their infinite respect for and trust in Marshal Kim Il Sung and extended the warmest congratulations and highest honour to him.

The message said:

Your Excellency have devoted your all solely to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people, for the victory of the socialist and communist cause in Korea and for the triumphant march of the international communist movement and the national-liberation struggle for more than four decades since you set out on the road of revolution in your early years up to date.

Today Korea, that once lost its colour on the world map, is praised by the world people as the "cradleland of *Juche*," "Chollima Korea" and the "model of socialist construction" and she stands like a giant in the East, shedding bright rays all over the world. Such radical changes wrought in a historically short period are attributable entirely to the fact that Your Excellency Premier Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader of revolution, leads the Korean revolution to the most correct road of victory, who was steeled and tempered in the protracted arduous revolutionary struggle, is possessed of profound revolutionary theories, rich experiences and outstanding art of leadership, always penetrates into reality and looks far ahead into the future, and grasps the aspiration and desire of the masses of the people most correctly and translates them into reality.

The message also noted that Comrade Kim Il Sung has made really great contributions to the development of the world revolution and continued:

The theoretical and practical problems newly expounded by Your Excellency for the development of the international communist and working-class movements and of the world revolution serve the Asian, African and Latin American peoples as a guide to struggle and a powerful weapon of struggle.

This is why today communists and revolutionary people of many countries in the world look up to and infinitely respect Your Excellency as one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements and as the great Marxist-Leninist of our era. The Korean people having Your Excellency as their Leader and enjoying Your Excellency's wise guidance are the happiest and proudest people in the world and victory and glory alone are in store for them.

We firmly believe that the Korean people under the wise and outstanding leadership of Your Excellency will surely drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors from South Korea, overthrow the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and accomplish the cause of the country's unification and make Korea a unified, mighty and prosperous country and a great country in which the great revolutionary ideas of Your Excellency will come into fuller bloom and throughout which the mettle of the heroic people be brought out to the full.

The message addressed to Comrade Kim Il Sung by Asian and African students studying in Algeria referred to the revolutionary activities and brilliant exploits of Comrade Kim Il Sung for more than 40 years since he, born into the revolutionary family at Mangyongdae dear to the hearts of the entire Korean people, set out on the road of revolution in his early years up to date.

It quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the peoples of all countries making revolution should unite and limb U.S. imperialism and wrote:

Today this brilliant strategy worked out by Your Excellency on the basis of a deep-going scientific analysis and through rich revolutionary practice is being brought into effect fully in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. national-liberation struggle of the tri-continental peoples and has become a powerful weapon of revolutionary struggle and a source of inspiration for the peoples fighting against the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

In conclusion the message said:

We wish from the bottom of our hearts a long life to you, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist movement, for the ultimate victory of the Korean revolution, the achievement of the independent unification of Korea, the happiness and prosperity of the Korean people, for the strengthening and development of the international communist and working-class movements and for the victory of the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples.

Premier KIM IL SUNG Receives Del. of Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association

Premier Kim Il Sung received on June 10 the delegation of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by H.M.P. Mohideen, Chief Secretary of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association.

Also present was Kim Gwan Sop, acting Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia, expressing thanks to him for the support to the struggle of the Cambodian people in the joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The telegram reads:

I received the joint communique of the two countries in which the two friendly countries of Korea and the Soviet Union expressed support especially to the struggle of the Cambodian people against the interference of foreign forces.

I and the Cambodian people extend heartfelt thanks to Your Excellency for the fact that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and its outstanding Leader expressed once again friendship with us.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a telegram from **Hussein the First**, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, in reply to his telegram of greetings sent on the independence day of the Jordan.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram of greetings to **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, on its national day.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a telegram of greetings to Huynh Tan Phat, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, informing him that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recognizes the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. The telegram of greetings reads:

South Vietnam

Your Excellency HUYNH TAN PHAT, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam

I have heard with great pleasure the news that the South Vietnam Congress of People's Representatives convened with the participation of the representatives of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and many other political parties, public organizations, religious communities and people of all strata of South Vietnam established the republican regime in South Vietnam and set up the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

I, in the name of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people and in my own name, extend the warmest greetings to Your Excellency on the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and your appointment as the President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and inform Your Excellency that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the genuine, legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is an event of epochal significance in the national-liberation revolution of the South Vietnamese people and an historic victory of the Vietnamese people in the resistance war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

This constitutes a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and a victory of the world peace-loving forces.

With the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the South Vietnamese people have come to possess a more powerful weapon in the struggle for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors and overthrowing the puppet clique, for building an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Vietnam and reunifying the fatherland in a peaceful way.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people will actively support the just stand of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and actively assist with might and main in the future, too, the just liberation struggle of the South Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

Expressing the firm belief that under the correct leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam the South Vietnamese people will certainly bring the resistance war against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation to the complete victory and accomplish the sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland, I sincerely wish you great success in your new responsible work.

KIM IL SUNG,
Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Pyongyang, June 11, 1969

DPRK Govt. and Entire Korean People Warmly Hail Establishment of Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Republic of S. Vietnam

The Government of the DPRK Issues a Statement

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on June 11 in connection with the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam. **For the full text of the statement, see Page 12.**

FROM COMRADE KIM IL SUNG'S REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES DURING THE ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE

Winter Military and Political Studies at Matankou

In the arduous days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung who regarded studies as the first and foremost task for the revolutionaries always directed deep attention to his men's studies and put his soul and heart in the educational work for rearing them into fine Communists.

He would say to his men to the following effect:

"...Those who make revolution must, without exception, regard studies as their first and foremost revolutionary task and make a persevering effort to acquire the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary world-outlook and have a deep grasp of the lines and policies of the Korean revolution. Only by so doing, can they keep a firm faith in the victory of revolution without wavering in any difficult, complex period of trials and become true Communists faithful to the revolution...."

Comrade Kim Il Sung not only taught them about the importance of studies in this way, but also pushed ahead energetically with their studies under any complex, difficult conditions during the whole period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

As for the military and political studies of the guerillas in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, there were such forms as the day-to-day studies that were conducted between intervals of successive battles and march, the short course and the concentric military and political studies in the winter time.

The main textbooks and subjects of study were the works written by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his outstanding strategic and tactical lines.

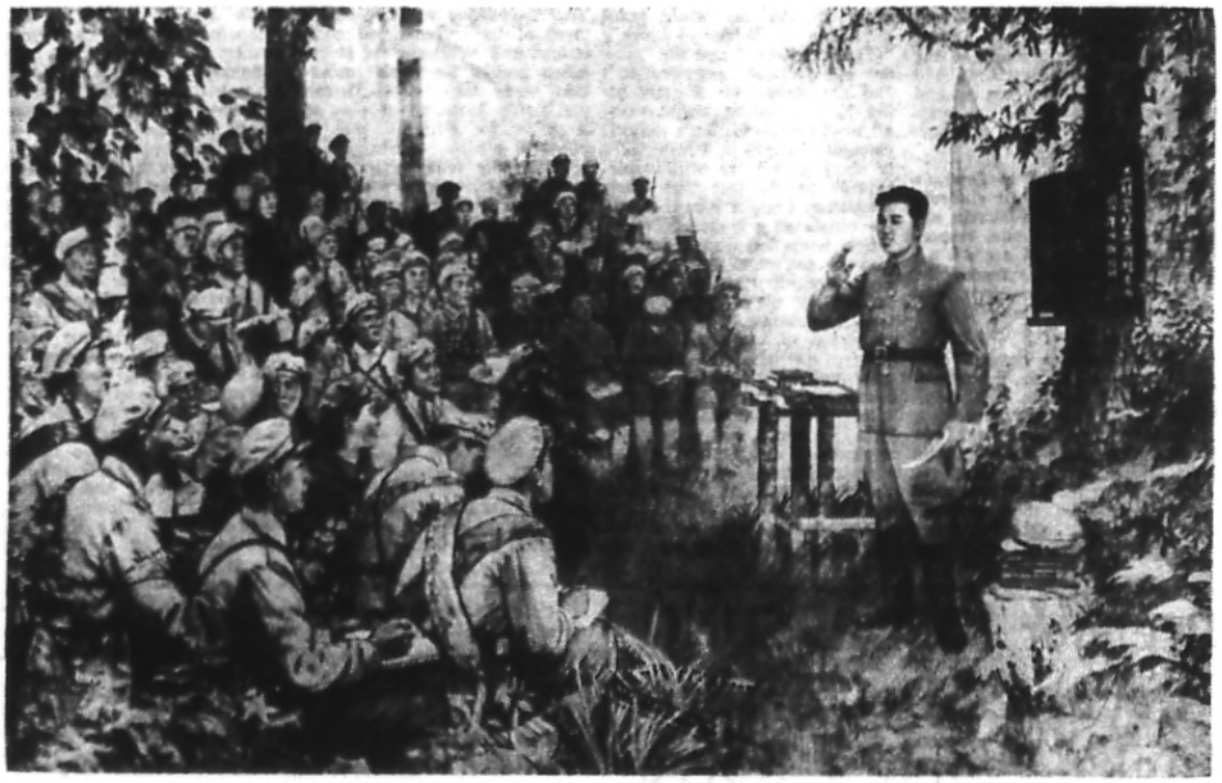
And the short course was frequently organized not only in guerilla base areas but in secret camps in Heihsiatzukou, Tafangtzu, by the Olgi rivulet, in the forest of Hwalatzu— everywhere the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was active.

The intensified winter military and political studies were conducted regularly almost in every winter under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The studies at Matankou (from the end of 1937 to the beginning of 1938) were also organized under the far-sighted plan of Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a strategic preparation for bringing about a fresh upsurge in the Korean revolution by surmounting the crisis of the Korean revolution created due to the manoeuvrings of "Left" adventurists-flunkeyists and to the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism.

For the studies in the secret camps at Matankou Comrade Kim Il Sung made preparations from the summer of the year. He made a regiment-strong unit and members of the secretariat secure provisions needed in the period of studying and publish various documents and materials necessary for lessons.

Thanks to the profound solicitude and energetic efforts of Comrade Kim Il Sung, quite many materials for studies were prepared. Among them were the works of Comrade Kim Il Sung—the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland," the "Duties of the Korean Communists,"—reference books, papers **Sogwang** and **Samli-Wolgan** published by the secretariat and paper **Jongsori** printed in the army and other various publications.



Comrade Kim Il Sung giving a lecture on the "Duties of the Korean Communists"

Once the preparations for studies were made Comrade Kim Il Sung conducted military operations against the enemy to deal blows to him and throw him into confusion and taking advantage of the enemy's disturbance, moved the units to the secret places designated in advance.

Comrade Kim Il Sung lured through such operations the enemy's "punitive forces" in the snow-bound area of Changpai and Linchiang where they were left to grope about blindly, and then quietly led the units to Matankou. There he ordered the guerillas to build secret camps to provide good condition for studies. He personally took part in the building of the secret camps and worked out an overall programme of the military and political studies for the winter.

The contents of studies given at the time covered a wide range of fields. The fighters were given not only political and military education but the education of general knowledge in a comprehensive and systematic way.

The anti-Japanese guerillas, first of all, strove to arm themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and make them their flesh and blood during the winter military and political studies.

The anti-Japanese guerillas made a deep study of his works. In the course of discussions they thoroughly grasped the profound thoughts contained in these works, and their essence.

In political studies the main stress was put on the study of Comrade Kim Il Sung's works. The fundamentals of Marxism-Leninism were also a basic subject of their study.

In the military and political studies Comrade Kim Il Sung helped the guerillas be accustomed to combining theory with practice.

The practical problems of the revolution always formed the liveliest topic of discussion at the studies conducted under his direct guidance.

Every day Comrade Kim Il Sung gave lectures on such subjects as the "Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland" and "Duties of Korean Communists." After finishing lectures, he used to set such subjects as "On the character of the people's revolutionary government to be established in the future," "On corelations between the Party and the government" and "On the motive force of revolution" and saw to it that everyone studied them by himself before taking part in discussions a few days later.

In the discussions it was particularly required of everyone to combine such problems as the positions of various classes and sections of the population of our country, the living conditions of workers and peasants, their strike struggles and tenancy disputes, with the tasks confronting the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always attentively listened to each discussion of guerillas, assessed the observations of each comrade and straightened out what was wrong, giving correct explanation to this.

During the winter short course, political study went hand in hand with the systematic military training to prepare the units militarily and technically in accordance with the education programme drawn up by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As was the case with the political lessons, Comrade Kim Il Sung also paid special attention to military study. He personally allocated lectures on military theory and tactics and led the drill. He directly guided the military study of cadres.

The parental guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung and example set by him to others were, indeed, of great significance in promoting the desire of guerillas for learning and establishing a thoroughgoing and revolutionary habit of study in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Even in the days of arduous march and battles Comrade Kim Il Sung made it a rule to keep his diary by the campfire and read books, and, disregarding fatigue, wrote many works for the development of the Korean revolution and for his men's study.

Though he was busy giving lectures and guiding the debates during the military and political studies he wrote textbooks in person for his men. He personally made notebooks for the guerillas and wrote down even their names on them.

His parental guidance and care for his men's study and his practical example greatly tended to promote the desire of the anti-Japanese guerillas for learning. Thus a revolutionary trait was thoroughly formed within the guerilla army—a trait that commanding personnel gave aid to the men and that the well-informed taught the less-informed.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung was the great Leader who led the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolution to victory, and the great teacher who guided the anti-Japanese guerillas to the road of revolution and implanted the invincible revolutionary ideas in their minds and imparted the revolutionary knowledge to them.

Though scores of years have passed since then, the former anti-Japanese guerillas still now recall to their mind how they studied at Matankou under the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung. This bespeaks that the military and political studies for the winter were of great importance in their life and their growth as revolutionaries.

Indeed, the studies at Matankou, along with those conducted in other secret camps, were for the anti-Japanese guerillas a college of revolution, as it were, which fully armed them politically and ideologically.

It was through this very college that the anti-Japanese guerillas further firmly armed themselves with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and made them their bones and flesh and thus fought valiantly on as "a-match-for-a-hundred" heroes in fierce battles against the enemies and grew up into revolutionary fighters who were boundlessly faithful to the Leader without vacillation in any adversity, and into fine Communists who were prepared politically and militarily.

Ji Ryong Cha

Great Ideas of Comrade KIM IL SUNG Brightly Light the Path to Complete Victory of Socialism

A correct solution of the question of the complete victory of socialism, together with the question of the final victory of socialism, is a vital question today in the international communist movement and one of the fundamental questions on which the destiny of the cause of socialism and communism in the world depends.

Comrade Kim Il Sung raised from an entirely new angle the question of the complete victory of socialism to suit the new historical conditions following the establishment of the socialist system and founded a perfectly logical theory on the complete victory of socialism by consummating the great conception on the complete victory of socialism and the rich experiences accumulated in the course of realizing it. Thus, he defended the purity of Marxism-Leninism and dealt a decisive blow at Right and "Left" opportunism in this sphere and brightly lit the path of struggle and victory for the revolutionary peoples advancing towards socialism and communism.

The great ideas, theory and ways expounded by Comrade Kim Il Sung on the complete victory of socialism in his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic are our mighty ideological, theoretical and practical weapons in the building of socialism and communism and a firm guarantee for the complete victory of socialism. Now we have for the first time a perfect Marxist-Leninist programme for the complete victory of socialism and are able to advance confidently towards the complete victory of socialism with a clear goal and ways.

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For the first time in the history of Marxism-Leninism, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave comprehensive answers as to the characteristics of the society of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism and the tasks of proletarian dictatorship after the victory of the socialist system and indicated a clear way for fulfilling the tasks in the transitional period and winning the complete victory of socialism.

In his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated the characteristics of the society of the transitional period after the establishment of the socialist system in the following words:

"A society—where the hostile classes persist in insidious manoeuvrings, the corrosive action of old ideas continues, there still remain distinctions between towns and the countryside and the class distinctions between the working class and peasantry, the industrialization of the country has not been realized fully and the material and technical basis of socialism has not been laid firmly—cannot yet be called a completely triumphant socialist society."

A correct elucidation of the nature and characteristics of the society of the transitional period is a key to the solution of the question of the complete victory of socialism.

The founders of Marxism-Leninism only gave a general idea of the characteristics of the society of the transitional period, a period of revolutionary turn from capitalism to communism and, concretely speaking, expounded the period preceding the completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production, the first days of the transitional period when there exist various economic sectors such as capitalist, small-commodity production and socialist, and different classes relevant to them. But, as the practical experiences show, the time up to the socialist transformation of the relations of production is not so long in the transitional period and the tasks in it can be fulfilled rather easily compared to those in the later period. The realities tell us that the time following the establishment of the socialist system is longer in the transitional period and the tasks arising after the establishment of the socialist system are more difficult and complex.

How the characteristics of the society of the transitional period manifest themselves after the establishment of the socialist system, what are the tasks of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the triumph of the socialist system, what should be done for fulfilling the tasks of the transitional period and winning the complete victory of socialism, when the transitional period ends and what becomes of the dictatorship of the proletariat after that, what the completely triumphant socialist society will be like and how it will be distinguished from the higher stage of communism and, accordingly, what will have to be done after the complete victory of socialism for reaching the higher stage of communism—to all these new questions arising after the establishment of the socialist system the first comprehensive answers and scientific formulation have been given by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Marxist-Leninist of the present times and strategist-genius of revolution.

In his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We have already built the firm basis of socialism in the northern half of the country. But we still have much more work to do to win complete victory for socialism. Even after the building of the basis of socialism the socialist state should continue to carry out the revolution thoroughly in all spheres of politics, economy and culture."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, the class struggle continues all through the period of transition from capitalism to socialism even after the liquidation of the exploiting classes and completion of the socialist transformation of the relations of production.

Even after the triumph of the socialist system, firstly the hostile classes resort to insidious manoeuvres and the corrosive action of the old ideas persists, secondly there still remain the distinctions between town and country and class differences between the working class and the peasantry and thirdly the material and technical foundations of socialism are still below the level required by the socialist society.

A society which has such characters cannot yet be said to be a perfect socialist society in ideology, class composition and material foundation. This shows that even after the establishment of the socialist system the struggle continues between the new and the old and, accordingly, the revolution should be continued.

In his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of these features of the society of the transitional period after the establishment of the socialist system and, on this basis, set forth programmatic tasks for fulfilling the tasks of the transitional period and achieving the complete victory of socialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"First of all, we should strengthen the dictatorship over the class enemy, and thoroughly carry out the ideological revolution to revolutionize and working-classize the whole society."

The remnants of the overthrown landlords and capitalist classes which do not give up the dream of restoring their old position must be strictly put down, and the counter-revolutionary attempt of the imperialists to attack our social system in league with the hostile elements at home must be thoroughly smashed in time. Only by so doing can we firmly defend the gains of revolution and reliably guarantee the complete victory of socialism.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, the suppression of the hostile elements is a form of class struggle which the socialist state should carry out to the end after the triumph of the socialist system, but that does not represent all forms of the class struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"Besides the class struggle to suppress the hostile elements, there is the basic form of class struggle in socialist society whose major content is the ideological revolution to root up the obsolete ideas in the minds of the working people and arm all of them with communist ideas. Even after the triumph of the socialist system the class struggle continues, but it should be somewhat different in content and form."

Since the development of the ideological consciousness of people lags behind the change in the material conditions of society, the survivals of old ideas which had existed in the exploiting society for thousands of years persist long in the minds of the working people even after the socialist system has triumphed. Everyone has them, though there are some differences in their extent. Besides, the venom of bourgeois ideologies infiltrates ceaselessly into socialist society from outside owing to the ideological and cultural penetration of the imperialists. Even after the socialist system has been established the survivals of old ideas do not disappear of their own accord and they cannot be overcome in a short period by means of violence or by administrative measures as in liquidating the exploiting classes.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"The educating and remoulding of the entire people constitutes a deep-going ideological revolution which will ultimately liquidate capitalism even in people's minds and which will completely liberate the masses from all that is obsolete—an age-old legacy. This is the most difficult and long-term task for the working class to take on after its seizure of state power."

The survivals of old ideas can gradually be eliminated only through a tireless education of long period and persistent ideological struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"If we well solve the problem of ideological revolution, the problem of revolutionizing the masses of all strata, we will advance fast toward communism and if we fail to solve it correctly, we will be unable to advance fast toward communism."

Only when we steadily revolutionize and working-classize all the working people, keeping a firm hold on the ideological revolution can we reliably defend the gains of socialism against the encroachment of the enemies at home and abroad, successfully build socialism and communism and realize a completely triumphant socialist society, a classless society. Herein lies the great theoretical and practical significance of the idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in laying down the ideological revolution as the most important task of revolution to be continued after the triumph of the socialist system and as the basic form of the class struggle to be waged after the establishment of the socialist system.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave clear answers, along with the significance of the ideological revolution in the struggle for the complete victory of socialism, to all questions including its essential characteristics and aim, targets and ways, which distinguish it from the preceding class struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"...The struggle against the survivals of old ideas in the minds of the working people in socialist society is a class struggle in that it is a struggle between the working-class ideology and the bourgeois ideology, but it is entirely different from the previous class struggle."

The ideological revolution is not conducted between the hostile classes like the former class struggle for the liquidation of the exploiters as a class. It is an internal affair of the working people who advance hand in hand to attain the common ideal and is aimed not at liquidating people but at educating and remoulding all the working people into Communists. Hence, the ideological revolution should be carried out always by way of persuasion and education, not through violence as in the struggle against the hostile elements, and it should be made a work of cementing the unity and cohesion of the working people, and this principle should be held fast to.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"In socialist society the main objects of the ideological revolution are the remnants of old feudal, bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas in the minds of the working people and the virus of reactionary capitalist ideology infiltrating from outside."

To root up all the survivals of old ideas persisting among the working people and strictly ward off the poison of reactionary bourgeois ideologies from outside, we should intensify the ideological struggle against the survivals of old ideas among the working people and indefatigably conduct education in the Party policies and revolutionary traditions, communist education with class education as its basic content and education in socialist patriotism while enhancing the leading role of the working class in every way, thereby steadily revolutionizing all the working people.

For a complete victory of socialism we should and must finally solve the rural question and raise cooperative property to the level of public property, while giving powerful spurs to the ideological revolution.

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave us the following teaching in his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic:

"To solve the rural question finally and raise co-operative property to the level of public property is one of the most important tasks confronting the state of the proletarian dictatorship after the triumph of the socialist system and one of the basic conditions for the complete victory of socialism. Only when the rural question is solved finally and the backwardness of the countryside is eliminated completely, can the socialist state make a clean sweep of the hangout and foothold where the reactionary bourgeois virus coming in from outside and the remnants of the overthrown exploiting classes may plant themselves and engage in insidious manoeuvrings. And only when co-operative property is raised to the level of public property, can the agricultural productive forces be developed to a high degree, the selfish elements remaining in the minds of the peasants be rooted up, and all the working people be led undeviatingly along the path of collectivism which brings them to work for the whole society and the entire people with a high degree of conscious zeal."

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, a completely triumphant socialist society is a classless society. For building a classless society the exploiting classes must be liquidated and the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry be eliminated as well. This is a new question arising after agricultural co-operativization, a question essentially different from that of eliminating the class differences between the working class and the peasantry raised before the socialist transformation of production relations. The first comprehensive answer and scientific formulation have been given to this question by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified, the cause of the remain of the differences between towns and the countryside and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, both the socialist working people, lies in the lag of the countryside behind towns, a legacy of the old society.

In order to completely eliminate the lag of the countryside behind the towns and revolutionize and working-classize the peasants to build a complete classless society, we should forcefully step up the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and continue to strengthen the guidance and assistance of the Party and state of the working class to the rural districts and steadily bring the cooperative property closer to the public property, organically combining the development of the two, along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country".

For the complete victory of socialism, socialist economic construction should also be carried on well.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"In order to win complete victory for socialism, socialist economic construction should be promoted vigorously, while all sorts of class distinctions are eliminated and co-operative property is elevated to the level of public property. Our task in the domain of socialist economic construction is to carry through the industrialization of the country and the technical and cultural revolutions so that the material and technical foundations of socialism may be laid solidly and all the working people master knowhow and skills to handle up-to-date machines efficiently."

Socialist economic construction is an important task confronting the Communists after they overthrow the old system and liberate

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Brilliant Portrayal of an Indomitable Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Fighter

Drama "Green Pine Tree"

The drama "Green Pine Tree" (8 scenes) portraying a typical ardent patriot and indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter was recently created by the Mangyongdae creation staff of the Chollima State Drama Theatre. The drama is being put on the stage in Pyongyang winning great popularity with full-capacity spectators.

The drama "Green Pine Tree" is acclaimed as one of the outstanding masterpieces produced by our artists of the Party for its high ideological content and refined artistry.

The drama dates back to the latter half of the 1910's when the ferocious military rule of the Japanese imperialists over Korea reached its zenith. The drama impressively shows the energetic struggle of Mr. Kim, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, who cherished the grand aspiration to realize the ardent desire of the 20 million Korean compatriots for the restoration of the fatherland in the grim historic period when the destinies of the fatherland and nation were at the crossroads of rise or fall, founded the "Korean National Association" to lead the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of Korea as a whole along the straight road overcoming limitations of the patriotic independence movement at that time and skillfully organized and led the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement to victory standing in the van of this struggle.

The drama also vividly depicts the sagacity of Comrade Kum Song who, born into a patriotic, revolutionary family, received education in the revolutionary ideas from his parents from his early age and cultivated ardent love of the fatherland and the people and hatred for the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Also vividly portrayed in the drama are the lofty virtues of Mrs. Kang who single-heartedly helped the revolutionary activities of her husband Mr. Kim as the wife of a revolutionary, devoted her all to the fight for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women as an ardent revolutionary fighter and brought up Comrade Kum Song into an indomitable revolutionary fighter.

In the first part, the drama dynamically shows the struggle of Mr. Kim who founded in Bonghwa-ri the "Korean National Association," the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization before the March 1 Movement in 1919, and devotedly fought for its consolidation and development and for the vigorous advance of the popular mass movement against the Japanese imperialists.

When the curtain rises, the spectators see a scene of one day morning on the eve of the 7th anniversary of the "national humiliation day," the day when the Japanese imperialists occupied Korea.

That day, district chiefs and representatives of the "Korean National Association" were coming from all provinces to Mr. Kim's house standing behind the Myongsin School to attend a meeting convened by Mr. Kim.

When the morning sun throws its radiant rays over Mt. Bonghwa, Mr. Kim appears on the stage with a smile all over his face basked in the sun.

Mr. Kim tells the district chiefs and members of the Association that the immediate task of the "Korean National Association" is to acquaint the masses with the purpose of the Association and to expand and strengthen the organization so as to rouse all of them to rise up in time of need and that to this end the Association decided to issue an appeal addressed to the 20 million compatriots and spread it all over the country in the forthcoming "national humiliation day" and hold indignation meetings and mass meetings as a large-scale mass movement. He stresses that more people tested and steeled through this struggle should be enlisted in the "Korean National Association" to further expand and strengthen its organization at home and abroad so that the Association may strike its roots deep among the masses and make preparations for fighting the enemy with arms in hands.

The first part of the drama shows the spectators what a large-scale organization the "Korean National Association" founded and led in person by Mr. Kim was, how correct the fighting target of the Association and the ways for its implementation were and what an extraordinary and meticulous method of organization it employed.

Before he leaves Mangyongdae Mr. Kim says: "Look at that green pine tree on the Nam-san hill. Though it is now suffering all sorts of hardships under snow and frost it will surely return to life some day when spring comes round again with its warm sunshine. The day will surely come!"

The "Korean National Association" was the biggest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization which put forth a correct anti-imperialist, national task of struggle already in the period preceding the dissemination of Marxism-Leninism in our country, and the first anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization in our country which put forth the most correct line on achieving the independence of Korea not in reliance upon the "outside forces," but independently by the Korean people themselves, not by the method of "petition" or reform, but by the proper combination of the political activities and military activities.

The second and third scenes show through refined artistic depiction that Mr. Kim dealt heavy blows to Japanese imperialist colonial rule by launching a large-scale anti-Japanese mass movement in all parts of the country with Pyongyang as its centre by his outstanding guidance and indomitable endeavours and through the devoted struggle of many patriotic fighters of the "Korean National Association" and aroused to the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland even the "patriotic-minded figures" who were trying to achieve the independence of the country with the help of "outside forces" or by "petition," acquainting them through practical struggle with the purpose of the "Korean National Association."

An obstacle crops up in holding an indignation meeting and waging a demonstration struggle due to the vacillation of Han Byong Hwa, founder and principal of the Pyongyang Sogyong School, who should play an important role in arousing the students to the struggle and due to the "advocacy" of Korea's independence by "petition" insisted on by Jang In Muk, a "patriotic-minded figure" who came from Shanghai.

At his meeting with them Mr. Kim bitterly criticizes the flunkeyist ideas of the so-called "patriotic-minded figures" abroad who intend to achieve the independence of Korea with the help of "outside forces" or by making a "petition" to the cunning and heinous U.S. imperialists, and emphatically calls for achieving the restoration of the fatherland independently only by the united strength of the Korean people.

The Japanese imperialists were dealt a heavy blow by the massive movement which was waged all over the country with Pyongyang as its centre under the sponsorship of the "Korean National Association".

The drama shows with greater profundity the lofty spiritual world of Mr. Kim who always goes deep among the exploited people, shares bitters and sweets with the people and pours heart and soul to the cause of providing the people with a happy society free from sufferings.

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the people from exploitation and oppression. Only when economic construction progresses successfully, it is possible to reach a high level of development of the productive forces suitable to socialist and communist society, make the country powerful and rich and elevate the people's living standard decisively. And the political independence and sovereignty of the country can be firmly guaranteed and defence capacity be increased only when solid material and technical foundations of socialism are laid through the energetic acceleration of economic construction.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us, for a complete victory of socialism in the field of economic construction, the productive forces should be developed at a high rate and it should be raised at least to the level of the developed capitalist countries and, on this basis, the material and cultural living standards of the people at least above the living standard of the former middle classes.

The thought of making the material and cultural living standard of the entire people exceed at least of the former middle classes to finally win over the middle classes, the masses of peasants in particular, while vigorously unfolding the struggle to revolutionize all members of the society, is one of the problems which take an important place in Comrade Kim Il Sung's ideas on attaining the complete victory of socialism by working-classizing the whole society.

In his speech at the National Meeting of Agricultural Workers in February, 1967, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"It can be said that the victory or failure of the socialist revolution is decided, in the final analysis, as to who of the two classes, the workers and the capitalists, ultimately win over to their side peasants and other petty bourgeois masses. If the working class wins over the middle classes to its side, the socialist revolution will triumph and if, on the contrary, the capitalist class wins them over, capitalism will triumph....

"When the middle classes doubt of the triumph of the socialist system and wayer, it cannot be said that socialism has won complete victory. Only when the former small propertied classes heartily realize that socialism is good and support from the bottom of their hearts our system, it can be said that socialism has won a complete victory."

"When will they say in real earnest that socialism is good? Only when we further develop the productive forces, enhance their living standard and thus enable them to live far better than in the past, they would sincerely say that socialism is good and fight at the risk of their life to safeguard this system."

The great revolutionary idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the middle classes which take part in the democratic revolution should not be discarded halfway, but should be drawn into the socialist revolution and be guided to communism through revolutionization and working-classization, is of weighty importance for the victory of the world revolution and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in the world, considering that the middle classes hold a big proportion in the composition of population in the majority of the countries of the world, especially in almost all the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, which are the arenas of decisive battles of the world revolution at present.

Only when all the above tasks have been fulfilled can we say that the tasks of the transitional period have been completed and socialism has completely triumphed.

Then, when will the period of transition from capitalism to socialism end? What kind of society does the completely triumphant socialist society mean?

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined the classless society as the basic mark of the completely triumphant socialist society and taught us that it can be realized only through the working classization of the whole society and that the transitional period ends when the classless society, which is wholly working-classized, is materialized.

The completely triumphant socialist society is the classless society which is wholly working-classized.

In his report at the Conference of the Party, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught us:

"From the viewpoint of class relationship, the course of building socialism and communism is a process in which the working class, having seized power, transforms society on its own pattern in all spheres of economy and culture, ideology and morality, that is, a process of working-classizing it."

There can be no other way but that of working-classizing the whole society in realizing the completely triumphant socialist society, the classless society. The working-classization of the whole society is the lawful requirement of the development of the class relations under socialism, the conversion of the co-operative ownership into the ownership by the entire people is the lawful demand of the development of the production relations under socialism and the revolutionization of all members of the society is the lawful requirement of the development of the people's ideological consciousness commensurate with socialist society.

The teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the completely triumphant socialist society is the classless society which is wholly working-classized and the working-classization of the whole society is an important task of the dictatorship of the proletariat after the triumph of the socialist system, are of great theoretical and practical significance in the building of socialism and communism.

(To be continued)

Ryu Won Gwi

(Continued from Page 4)

The latter half of the drama shows Mr. Kim organizing and guiding patriotic cultural and political work among the rural youth while struggling to expand and strengthen the organization of the "Korean National Association" with unflagging revolutionary ardour and staunch will.

The fourth and fifth scenes of the drama vividly depicting these activities lead the audience into a still more strained atmosphere.

Mr. Kim sets out on a long journey to the areas along the Amrok River to expand and strengthen the organization of the Association and achieve the unity of the anti-Japanese armed units which are engaged in struggle separated from each other.

Mr. Kim arrives at a military school under the "Korean National Association," which is located at a place on the Amrok River. He encourages the students there to still more firmly prepare themselves politically and militarily and meets Rim Ho, commander of an independence army unit, who doggedly opposes unity in the struggle against brigandish Japanese imperialism and reasons with him on his wrong view.

Hearing the logical argument of Mr. Kim that one should meet a strong force with a strong force and an organized enemy with an organized force, the diehard commander Rim Ho deeply realizes his mistake.

Thus, the Independence army unit under the command of Rim Ho and many other independence army units under his influence turn out in the sacred struggle for the restoration of the fatherland under the banner of the "Korean National Association" guided by Mr. Kim.

In the next scene the drama shows the lofty features of Mr. Kim as an educationist. From his early years he considers education an important part of revolutionary work.

Mr. Kim teaches the students our letters and the Korean history and geography not merely to give them knowledge for the sake of knowledge. He links this closely with the revolutionary work of imbuing them with the thoroughly anti-Japanese ideas and patriotic ideas of hating Japanese imperialism, opposing feudalism and loving their country.

A great danger befalls Mr. Kim engaged in the struggle.

Frightened by the daily growing might of the "Korean National Association," the ferocious enemy runs hogwild to round up its leader and members. The scoundrels arrest Mr. Kim.

Even when the enemy comes to arrest him, Mr. Kim is perfectly composed. With a high pride in the struggle for the revolutionary cause, he encourages the students and villagers who come to him, telling them that the day will surely come when the bitter story of today will be related as an old story just as the dark night is followed by a new morning.

The villagers who have been fighting staunchly along the one road indicated by Mr. Kim, looking up to him as their real father and their great leader, are filled with burning indignation at the enemy.

Young Comrade Kum Song clings to the sleeves of his mother full of resentment, saying: For what reason does the villainous enemy arrest my father? If our country has its army, the scoundrels will be unable to arrest my father.

The audience is moved to tears by this scene.

This is the most truthful artistic representation showing the ardent patriotic spirit of a great revolutionary family of Korea and its indomitable revolutionary will and the revolutionary constancy, unbending in any adversity.

Mrs. Kang is an ardent patriot and indomitable revolutionary fighter who not only actively helps her husband in his revolutionary activities but also brings up Comrade Kum Song into a great revolutionary and fights herself with all devotion for the restoration of the fatherland and the emancipation of women.

Young Comrade Kum Song grows up in such a revolutionary family, receiving revolutionary education from his father, an outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, and his mother, an ardent woman revolutionary fighter.

The brilliant example of this great revolutionary family is brought into bolder relief in the sixth scene showing the meeting room in the prison.

With his head erect, Mr. Kim says to Mrs. Kang and Comrade Kum Song who come to see him:

"Whenever the wind blows fiercely outside the prison, I think of the green pine trees on the Mangyongbong hill, the evergreen pine trees. ...When you return home, tell 'singukpo' (revolutionary comrades) that spring will come round again, the river will melt again and our future is brilliant like a rainbow!"

Before the father concludes his words, the window of the prison is shut. Knocking hard at it with his two fists, Comrade Kum Song says with a firm resolve: "Mother, I will surely smash this prison with my own hands!"

After putting Mr. Kim to cruel torture, the scoundrels bring him before murderous court in a desperate attempt to impose a heavy penalty upon him. But each time, the irrefutable self-defence of Mr. Kim turns the enemy's court into a tribunal condemning the crimes of the enemy.

At the final trial Mr. Kim shouts as follows:

"Korea is not dead... Korea will rise up resolutely, breaking the chains of slavery.

"Today, you try us. But the day will certainly come when the united Korean people will pass a severe judgement upon you. That day is not far off".

For Mr. Kim, the prison is a place for heightening patriotism and hatred for the enemy and hardening his revolutionary fighting spirit. It also serves him as a place for maturing a grand plan for the future revolutionary struggle and conceiving ways for it.

After his release from the prison, Mr. Kim decides to shift the theatre of his revolutionary struggle to the border area to conduct more actively the revolutionary activities on the basis of a profound analysis of the international trends of the socialist movement and national-liberation movement which are spreading like a prairie fire under the influence of the victory of the great October socialist revolution in Russia under the leadership of Lenin.

Mr. Kim says with a profound meaning to provincial and district chiefs and members of the "Korean National Association" and members of the "Hakgyo-gye" (School Association) and the "Bisok-gye" (Stone Monument Association), legally-existing organizations organized and guided by him to rouse broader masses of people to the anti-Japanese struggle, and people from Bonghwa-ri who come to see him off, hearing of his departure:

"What's the meaning of life, if I fail to see the country independent. I will fight the Japanese imperialist bandits and defeat them, even if my flesh is torn to shreds and ground to powder in fighting.

"If I cannot succeed in struggle, my sons will continue my cause, and if my sons leave it unfinished, my grandsons will fight and surely win victory and achieve the independence of Korea. Thus, workers and peasants and all other people should become able to live in a society free from exploitation and oppression".

With deep emotion, people see him off, waving their hands for a long time and wishing him happiness during a long journey for the new victory of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of Korea.

Every step of revolution taken by him is the life of an ardent patriot who devotes his all to the struggle for the independence of the country and for the freedom and happiness of the rising generations and the brilliant life of a revolutionary filled with a firm will unbreakable in any trials, untiring revolutionary passion and firm confidence in future.

The drama "Green Pine Tree" is greatly conducive to thoroughly arming the working people with the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the unitary ideology of our Party, and revolutionizing and working-classizing them and powerfully inspires them to the struggle for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Kim Mun Yong

Mr. Kim and Mrs. Kang say to Comrade Kum Song that the despicable Japanese and landlords should be smashed in this land at an early date

Mr. Kim instils the far-reaching purpose into the students at the Myongsin School

Socialist Transformation of Urban Handicrafts and Capitalist Trade and Industry in Our Country

To achieve a triumph in socialist revolution it is necessary not only to transform the private peasant economy into socialist collective economy but also to reorganize urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines.

It is because capitalist trade and industry are capitalist economic forms based on private ownership of the means of production and exploit hired workers in pursuit of profits.

As long as capitalist trade and industry exist, neither anarchy, speculation and profiteering nor exploitation of man by man can be eliminated in production and commodity circulation.

Right after the country's liberation in our country capitalist trade and industry remained a form of exploitation of working people within narrow limits.

Urban handicrafts, unlike capitalist trade and industry, are an economy based on individual labour, a small commodity economy, and they are distinct from the capitalist economy and don't exploit people. But they are a hotbed of capitalism as they are a small commodity economy based on private ownership of the means of production and are closely linked up with capitalist trade and industry.

Accordingly, to reorganize urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines is an essential demand of the socialist revolution and is a general law in all countries building socialism.

However, the ways and forms of tackling this problem depend on a number of specific conditions in a given country including the character of the revolution and the balance of socialist and capitalist forces.

The socialist transformation of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry was rather smoothly and correctly carried out in a short space of time in our country, thanks to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who applied the Marxist-Leninist theory on socialist revolution to the specific historic conditions of our country in an original way and on the stand of *Juche*.

Taking into consideration the fact that urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry are economic forms distinct from each other but they are closely linked with each other and that their difference was less especially in our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung combined these two economic forms with each other and, at the same time, adopted lines distinct in principle from each other in reorganizing them along socialist lines.

In the past under Japanese imperialist rule the handicraftsmen in our country were in a position of constant bankruptcy and deterioration owing to oppression and plunder by Japanese imperialist monopoly capital and comprador capital.

At the end of 1946, the year after liberation, urban handicraftsmen made up 1.5 per cent of the population in our country.

Thanks to the warm solicitude and assistance of our Party and the people's power, the handicraftsmen of our country, bankrupt and ruined in the years of Japanese imperialist rule, rehabilitated their economy and bettered remarkably their living conditions after the liberation.

Nevertheless, their economy, fragmented and technically backward, was not stable and had no prospects of development. The co-operative transformation of the scattered handicraft economy was the only way of further developing its production and technique and improving the living conditions of the handicraftsmen.

It was from this that in 1947 Comrade Kim Il Sung, our respected and beloved Leader, set forth a line of reorganizing the private economy of the handicraftsmen into a socialist collective economy and saw that the Party and state of the working class gave active guidance and aid to them.

Thus, already before the war, initial successes were registered and a certain amount of experience was accumulated in the socialist transformation of the handicrafts.

In the days of the Fatherland Liberation War against U.S. imperialism, too, the co-operation of handicrafts was presented as an

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AMONG THE PEOPLE

"We Must Spare Nothing for the Younger Generation"

Jon Sung Bom

Whenever we receive school children as new circle members of the palace and greet a host of parents of students and foreign guests coming to see the palace, we tell them the story of the palace with a great pride.

For we want to tell them, through the story of our Children's and Students' Palace, about the deep care and great favours shown to our younger generation by the Workers' Party of Korea and Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

I cannot, however, tell all about the meticulous concern Marshal Kim Il Sung had shown for our Children's and Students' Palace, visiting here himself scores of times since its construction started.

Here I would like to say only a few out of many impressive facts associated with his personal care that we workers of the Children's and Students' Palace enjoyed.

It was on September 30, 1963 that we workers of the Children's and Students' Palace held a grand founding ceremony in the presence of Marshal Kim Il Sung, receiving his personal teaching.

At that time the building of our palace had already been erected as instructed by the Marshal and the furnishing of its interiors was nearing completion. But there were still a lot of bottlenecks as we had had no experience in organizing the after-school activities of school children and managing the palace.

It was at this very time that the Marshal came to our palace and taught us the concrete direction and methods of managing the palace.

It was really a significant day that will abide forever in the history of the palace.

Hardly had the Marshal arrived at the palace at seven in the evening when Young Pioneers rushed up to him, wound a red scarf round his neck. They clung to his sleeves vying with each other and were embraced in his arms.

The palace was filled with hurrahs, cheers, songs, sound of bugle, and was wrapped in emotions and excitement.

The Marshal carefully looked round the research and activity rooms from the lorry research room on the ground floor—radio research room, medical research room, calisthenics room, accordion room, etc. He asked us in detail whether these rooms let in much sunshine, whether they were furnished with enough experimental instruments and reagent, whether they were fitted with sufficient musical instruments and gymnastic apparatuses and so on.

Then he asked pupils which schools they came from, what they wanted to become when they grew up, and at times looked into the results of experiment with pupils.

The Marshal went into the chemical research room.

Each of pupils was absorbed there in performing his part of experiment for the production of vinalon. He looked at them satisfactorily for a long while and walked over to them, saying:

"Well, boys! Are you content with making vinalon alone with this good equipment? You ought to make better things, too..."

At this, every pupil spoke out to the Marshal without reserve about the hope he was entertaining in his mind.

Really it seemed as if we were just seeing the era of all-round chemicalization which they would effect when they grew up.

The Marshal, who looked round the research rooms and saw the pupils at work, instilling in them a great hope for the future and higher spirit of inquiry in this way, went up to the observation tower on the 12th floor.

It was dark already. The brightly-lit streets of Pyongyang were picturesque.

"...This palace is a very fine building... It is well designed...," said the Marshal and was lost in a deep thought looking down at the night scene of the capital.

I, too, looked at the night streets of Pyongyang by the Marshal. Just at the moment, I recalled many impressive things that had happened until this kind of the great, world's first-class magnificent and splendid palace was built under the personal guidance of the Marshal who had chosen long ago as the site of the palace this beautiful place in Pyongyang commanding a fine view and directed himself the designing and construction.

It was in 1956 that we began to design the Children's and Students' Palace.

In those days the conditions of our country were still difficult and there was much to be done.

Yet the Marshal suggested to build palaces in Pyongyang and Ksesong for school children.

After they accepted the teaching of the Marshal the designers drew a bold blueprint, but the planned total floor space of the palace was no more than 8,200 square metres.

The Marshal examined the design many times and proposed to build a bigger and more magnificent palace as it would be handed down to the coming generations. He instructed them to design a grand edifice with the total floor space of 50,000 square metres, say, over five times the planned figure of 8,200 square metres.

In 1960 the design was completed and the construction was undertaken on a full scale.

The construction was often delayed and at times unexpected bottlenecks cropped up, for the construction of the palace was large in its scale and we undertook such project for the first time.

Each time, however, the Marshal undid entangled knots himself giving us concrete guidance.

It was one night in April 1961 when the hard work of laying the foundation and construction was in full swing.

The Marshal called responsible functionaries of the Pyongyang City People's Committee and the City Construction Committee.

When they arrived the Marshal said he was sorry to call them late at night and told them why he called them:

"...I have heard today a children's programme over the radio. Children were singing like this, you know, 'Our Premier will erect for us a tall beautiful palace.' Having listened to the programme I couldn't remain indifferent. So I called you...

"By the way, how much has the construction of the Children's and Students' Palace progressed now?..."

After he was told about the progress of construction, the Marshal said with regret that the construction of the palace was rather slow. He carefully looked at the palace's model for a long while and taught the functionaries the concrete methods of accelerating the construction.

The Marshal told them earnestly and repeatedly before he saw them off:

"Listening to the song of children today I felt as if we were heavily in debt to children. I wish you to build a palace for children and students as early as possible...

"Whom are we working for? We are working for the younger generation, for the flower buds, aren't we? Let's build a fine palace for them."

What a warm love and deep solicitude for the rising generation it was!

Later, too, the Marshal asked us many times if the construction of the palace was going on smoothly. He paid a personal visit to the construction site on October 13, 1961.

At that time the walls of the main building and gymnasium were almost built and the construction of the observation tower and the theatre was in full swing. As for the tower the Marshal told us several times about its shape when he examined the design. The Marshal told us to build it well so that it would look nice from every direction of the city. He climbed up the roof of the main building, picking his way among scattered building materials.

"This is a very good place. You can command the whole view of Pyongyang, can't you?...," said the Marshal bearing a smile of satisfaction and asked us what we were going to coat floors and walls with.

A functionary at the construction site said that they were going to coat part of floors with marble and parquet and plaster the walls.

"No. You should coat with marble floors and walls of entrances and halls. If you spare good marble, what will you use it for? Let's use it for children... We must spare nothing for the younger generation!" said the Marshal and stressed time and again that we should build a fine palace which we could hand down to the generations to come.

(To be Continued)

Marshal KIM IL SUNG Cites Model Young Pioneers' Corps Members

Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, awarded the "Prize of Honour of Korean Young Pioneers" to model Young Pioneers' Corps members on the 23rd birthday of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps.

A grand ceremony was held at the theatre of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace on June 6 for conveying the letters of appreciation and gifts from Marshal Kim Il Sung to model Young Pioneers' Corps members.

The meeting was attended by prize winners from various parts of the country and young pioneers in the city.

A portrait of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, was respectfully placed on the background of the platform.

At the ceremony which opened with the chorus of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung," Comrade Li Jong Ok, Vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed the "Prize of Honour of Korean Young Pioneers," medals and gifts from Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, to Kim Yong Il, head of a Young Pioneers' Corps branch, first-year class, middle course, the Namsan Higher Industrial School, Pyongyang, and 203 others who distinguished themselves in the life of the Young Pioneers' Corps and in their studies to become reserves of communist construction.

This honourable citation is one more solicitude shown to the students and children of our country by Marshal Kim Il Sung who always meticulously looks after our Young Pioneers' Corps members with fatherly love and a manifestation of his deep trust in and great expectation for them.

Marshal Kim Il Sung embraced our children in his broad bosom and brought them up with warm love even in the grim days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

On June 6, 1946, the Leader founded the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps, the political organization of the children of our country, which inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle and clearly indicated the orientation and ways for the work of the Young Pioneers' Corps at each stage of the development of the revolution and led it to carry them into effect with credit.

Our younger generation are studying and playing to their hearts' content envying nothing in the world under the warm care of the fatherly Leader and growing into fine communist reserves possessing wide knowledge, high virtue and sound physique.

Student Li Yong Hi from the Pyongyang Kyonghung Girls' Middle School made a speech at the ceremony on behalf of the prize winners.

First of all, she extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people and the benevolent father of our students and children.

She said that she would grow into a revolutionary soldier infinitely faithful to Marshal Kim Il Sung by studying and learning from his great revolutionary history and making her flesh and bones of the teachings of the Leader given to the work of youth and children and the Party policies.

She gave her firm pledge to fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung to prepare herself better as the new generation of revolution and reliable reserve of communist construction possessing wide knowledge, high virtue and sound physique, cherishing the pride in studying and growing to her heart's content under the most splendid socialist system in the world which Marshal Kim Il Sung brought to our people.

After the ceremony a combined music and dance performance was given by students and children in Pyongyang in honour of the prize winners.

A ceremony was held at the theatre of the Pyongyang Children's and Students' Palace on June 6 for conveying the "Prize of Honour of Korean Young Pioneers" from Marshal Kim Il Sung to model Young Pioneers' Corps members

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important problem.

Because most of the large state-run factories were destroyed by the enemy's brutal bombing in the war, Comrade Kim Il Sung devoted great attention to the expansion and development of co-operative industry alongside state-owned local industry in order to ensure a stabilized life for the people.

The co-operation of handicrafts became more urgent after the war. The war played havoc with handicrafts, further causing their fragmentation. Unless they united their economy and relied on the active guidance and aid of the state, the handicraftsmen could not improve their living conditions.

Meanwhile, urban handicraftsmen clearly realized through practice the advantages of the co-operative economy over the private economy and the correctness of our Party's co-operation line in the course of the development of the already organized producers' co-operatives.

Taking into consideration such conditions prevailing after the war, the Party and the Government enlisted those handicraftsmen who had suffered losses during the war in co-operatives and took a series of steps towards the qualitative consolidation of the co-operatives.

The first step toward this was the improvement of the qualitative composition of management personnel of producers' co-operatives, intensification of the education work to elevate their political and business level, and the offering of enormous material and financial assistance to consolidate the producers' co-operatives economically.

In this way, the socialist transformation of urban handicrafts was promoted in an all-round way.

In our country the socialist reorganization of capitalist trade and industry, too, progressed rather smoothly.

The nearly half a century-long colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists seriously hampered the growth of national capital in our country in the past. Japanese imperialist capital monopolized the major branches of the economy, and the economy of our national capitalists was negligible.

Korean capital accounted for only 5 per cent of the total capital of industry, and 85 per cent of trading capital belonged to the Japanese.

The overwhelming majority of Korean capitalists were medium and small capitalists and most of them were engaged in cotton carding, printing and rice cleaning.

After the liberation industries, transport services, communications and banks owned by the Japanese imperialists and the comprador capitalists were nationalized. As a result, the socialist state sector became predominant in the national economy, and capitalist trade and industry were very weak from the early transition period.

In 1947 the state industry shared 80.2 per cent of the gross industrial output value and the private industry 19.8 per cent. The share of the state sector in mining was 100 per cent.

With this in view Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted a line of reorganizing the economy of capitalist traders and industrialists by peaceful means in enlisting them in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said with regard to this:

"In the period of transition, our Party's policy in relation to capitalist trade and industry was to reorganize them gradually along socialist lines, turning to account their positive aspects, while restricting their negative ones."

It was favourable for the development of the national economy and the betterment of the people's living to let private traders and industrialists carry on production and trade activities with their own funds and production facilities in those domains out of the reach of the state and co-operative industry and trade under the condition where the state and co-operative industry and trade were still unable to satisfactorily meet all the requirements of the people.

Therefore, our government supported and encouraged by law their production and trade activities and supplied them, if necessary, with raw and other materials, enabling them to undertake production and trade activities for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's livelihood and stabilize their life.

The state strictly banned their exploitation of workers by the labour law, restricted the kinds of their trades, while allowing them to carry on their activities only in the branches it required and prohibiting usury by law. The state also used such economic levers as tax and prices in restricting them. While resorting mainly to such restricting methods, the state applied rigid administrative discipline to and punished those who violated the law by conducting profiteering or speculation. The state also took measures to constantly strengthen and develop the socialist economic sector and enhance its leading role and make it outrival capitalist trade and industry in economic emulation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"... Only by administrative steps we cannot check effectively bad aspects of private trade. It is important for the state and co-operative trade organizations to incessantly improve their work, mobilize and supply much more goods, improve their service, and enhance their leading role. By so doing, we can prevent private traders from committing speculation and profiteering. This is an important condition to accelerate the socialist transformation of private trade."

Like this, our Party under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung turned to account the positive aspects of capitalist trade and industry, while restricting their negative ones, and embarked upon reorganizing them along socialist lines when the conditions matured.

In the postwar period the problem of socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry was presented as a matured demand. Because the war had inflicted serious damage on capitalist trade and industry, a considerable number of entrepreneurs and traders were ruined and became factory or office workers in state-owned enterprises, while the remaining ones were mostly reduced to the status of handicraftsmen or petty merchants and could hardly restore their economy.

Under these circumstances, they found it impossible to restore their ruined economy unless they relied on the assistance of the state, and unless they pooled their means of production, funds and efforts. They had purchased raw and other materials mainly from individual peasants or handicraftsmen on the private market. But now that agriculture and handicrafts were being transformed on co-operative lines, they could no longer obtain them on the private market as in the past.

This was one of the important conditions which made capitalist traders and industrialists unable to maintain their private economy any longer.

Only when they were included in the socialist system of the economy could they improve their conditions and find a road to the future.

Taking into consideration the specific conditions prevailing in our country, particularly the condition where capitalist trade and industry and handicrafts were little different from each other, Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted an original line of transforming capitalist trade and industry on socialist lines along with urban handicrafts through co-operatives.

In realizing their co-operation, our Party enlisted them in co-operatives of different trades. This made it possible to embrace the private traders and industrialists in those forms of trades beneficial to the state, make an effective use of their technique and experiences and promote the co-operative movement in an organized way.

And this also rendered it possible to rationally combine social interests with their private ones.

In determining the forms of the co-operatives our Party took into consideration the fact that the types of trades in the capitalist trade and industry were varied, the composition of handicraftsmen, entrepreneurs and traders was complex and that their economic foundations and ideological consciousness were different from each other, and it organized different forms of co-operatives and enlisted handicraftsmen, entrepreneurs and traders in the suitable forms of co-operatives on the voluntary principle.

The first form of the producers' co-operatives was a producers' co-operative team which maintains the private ownership of the means of production and the independence of each handicraftsman, entrepreneur and trader in his business activity. But this form was an embryo of the co-operative economy and was organized mainly in the domains of indirect production.

The second form was a semi-socialist form in which the means of production and funds were pooled and the economy was run jointly, while distribution was made mainly according to the amount of work done and partly according to the size of invested funds which remained private ownership.

Particularly the second form was easily acceptable and accessible to many entrepreneurs. The reasonable method of pooling the means of production and funds and distributing income in the second form made it easy to enlist the capitalist traders and industrialists in the co-operatives and accelerate the development of their economic form onto the higher one. When the ideological consciousness of the co-operative members was enhanced and the economic foundations of the co-operatives were reinforced, the second form was developed into the third one.

The third form is a socialist form in which the means of production and funds are owned by co-operatives and the distribution is made according to the work done.

In order to transform private traders along socialist lines our Party formed marketing co-operatives or production-and-marketing co-operatives with them. It was difficult to transform hastily and uniformly into producers the private traders who had been engaged in profiteering and speculation on the market for long.

Our Party, therefore, organized the production-and-marketing co-operatives, got traders to conduct the production of industrial goods and trade activity to make them accustomed to productive labour, gradually raised the proportion of production, and reorganized these co-operatives into producers' co-operatives.

Our Party's experience showed that such transitional form as the production-and-marketing co-operative was an effective form for remoulding the private traders as socialist producers in our country.

In transforming capitalist trade and industry along socialist lines, our Party closely combined the transformation of economic forms with the remoulding of men.

Our Party's line on the socialist transformation of capitalist trade and industry through the co-operatives was a wise and excellent line and the shortest cut not only in remoulding the entrepreneurs and traders as socialist working people but also in accelerating their ideological remodelling.

Joining the producers' co-operatives, the entrepreneurs and traders completely broke with their former life in which they exploited others, and became socialist working people who produce material wealth by their own labour. In this course, their ideological consciousness was remoulded.

Thanks to the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung the socialist transformation of urban handicrafts and capitalist trade and industry in our country was completed almost simultaneously with agricultural co-operativization in a short time of four or five years after the war.

Thus, the socialist system, the society our people had aspired after for long, was established under which all people, free from exploitation and oppression, can live a harmonious, bountiful and civilized life, joyfully working.

Soh Gum Ja

Pyongyang Children's Department Store on Children's Holiday

The Pyongyang Children's Department Store is bustling with little customers on the founding anniversary of the Korean Young Pioneers' Corps (June 6). Each floor of the five-story department store is stacked with thousands of kinds of goods for children—toys, children's clothes, school things, sweets and cakes, shoes, caps and so forth. More and more new kinds of goods are put on sale.

Eye-catching are various kinds of nylon knitwear and silk clothes produced in Pyongyang, various kinds of clothes made of vinalon, chemical fibre and woolen fabrics produced in Hamhung, Chongjin and Sinuiju, beautiful school bags, school things, shoes and toys produced at resin daily necessaries factories in Pyongyang, Hamhung and Wonsan.

Little boys and girls with red neckerchiefs around their necks and their parents choosing goods at counter feel deep in their hearts the warm love and solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the benevolent father, for children. All goods are associated with his love for children.

The deep solicitude of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, who always loves children is associated even with a pencil. Directing deep attention to the pencils used by children, he personally visited a pencil factory in a remote area many times and gave concrete teachings on producing better and more useful pencils.

Whenever he visits shops, he personally sharpens a pencil and writes with it and pays attention to its style, colour and wood with the love of a real father for children, saying: Has the quality of the pencil for children improved?

All goods for children, not merely pencils alone, are produced under the concrete guidance and care of Marshal Kim Il Sung who provides children with the best things.

Traditional national costumes much loved by our children are particularly attractive in the department store. A Korean rainbow-coloured traditional jacket is one of the best gifts parents make for their children on children's holiday.

A salesgirl who was busy selling toys to little customers said that the best seller was toy weapons. To meet the ever increasing demands of children, more and more kinds of goods have to be secured, she said with pride.

Noteworthy is it that all the showcases in the department store are gorgeous and goods are varied and beautiful, useful and handy and durable.

The vice-director of the department store said: "In the course of carrying out the on-the-spot teachings of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the assortment of goods increased steadily. We have a plan to increase the assortment of goods 1.5 times before long. Then our department store will have better and more kinds of goods suited the taste and fancy of children."

Busy as he was with state affairs, Marshal Kim Il Sung, the fatherly Leader, visited the department store on many occasions and gave instructions on providing our children with the best goods.

After carefully looking at all goods from children's clothes to small toys and even packing paper of sweets, he taught that all the goods for children should be beautiful, varied in style and colour to suit their juvenile mind.

The workers of the department store, bearing deep in their hearts every word of the on-the-spot teachings of the Leader which is run through with his warm and deep love for children, went to factories and enterprises and told the producers in detail what kinds of goods, styles and colours were most popular among the children, thus helping them increase the assortment of goods and improve their quality.

Factories and enterprises in Pyongyang and other parts of the country are sending the best goods made with the best materials to the department store.

The department store has become one of the places most frequently visited by our children and their parents.

Children's department stores have been set up in various parts of the country and big shops have the children's counter.

A special service for children is arranged at these children's department stores and children's shops on the occasion of the children's holiday.

Kim Shin Ho

This Is How a Fishing Base Was Built on West Coast

The fishery where Comrade Oh Gwang In works is now alive with a zeal to catch more fish.

When I got to the port, a big cold storage boat, fully loaded with fish caught by the pelagic fishing fleet, was just dropping anchor.

Soon cranes were busy lifting the cargo of flatfish and yellow corvina and other fish into trucks standing in a long queue. Near the ship carriers were unloading fish caught in the coastal waters. Fish scooped up by the crane went to the processing workshop by the belt-conveyor.

There people were rushing their job. Women workers were assorting fishes coming in torrents and sending them to the refrigerating workshop and the bottling workteam.

Large trawlers were leaving their port; small angler-net boats were returning from the sea flying the flag of big haul; engine boats, big and small, dotted the horizon and white and blue carriers and service boats were plying busily among them.

The fishing port in early summer was full of the intense loyalty and fighting spirit of fishermen to fulfil without fail the combat tasks given by the fatherly Leader.

Seeing this fishery, a powerful fishing base on the west coast, I deeply felt the wise guidance of the Leader and his profound love for fishermen.

It was June 11, 1957.

Comrade Kim Il Sung took a number of measures to develop fishing in the West Sea at the Plenum of the Party Central Committee held in April that year and two months later he personally came down to this fishery.

That day the fatherly Leader visited the port where the boats of the fishery lay at anchor, at early dawn when even sea-gulls were still in their sleep. He personally went aboard a boat to look into the living conditions of the fishermen and take measures to improve their life. Then, he consulted the fishermen about the way to catch more fish for the people. At the time the fishermen here did not know well how to develop their fishery. He clearly showed them their way and instructed them to build up the fishery under a long-range plan.

From the day of Comrade Premier's visit the fishing port, which was full of the roars of waves alone, rang with the merry song of construction.

Red fishermen, drawing immense strength and confidence from the teaching of the fatherly Leader, worked day and night to make the port larger and better. After the completion of the expansion project of the port, many new engine boats arrived.

In step with the nation-wide grand Chollima march the fishermen here caught more fish for the people.

In June, 1959 Comrade Kim Il Sung gave another teaching at the meeting of the Party activists of Kangwon Province in the field of fishing industry:

"We must ceaselessly catch fish by diverse methods: We must catch many kinds of fish all the year round irrespective of seasons, collectively and dispersedly, in distant seas and near waters and by big and small boats."

This teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung served as a decisive lever in bringing about a fresh upsurge in the East and West Sea fishing.

Upholding the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung given at the meeting of the Party activists, more than 200 young men came to work at this fishery. Over 10 medium-sized trawlers added to the fleet of this fishery. Now the fishery became more animated.

Early in October 1960 the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came down again to this fishery.

He instructed that a fishing industry base on the west coast should be built up here to lay material-technical foundations for developing pelagic fishing in parallel with medium and small-scale fishing, make more engine boats and conduct fishing operations on a full scale.

He also taught in detail that to catch lots of fish, gill-net and lining boats should operate in the coastal sea, the angler-net boats in the near sea and the trawlers in the distant sea.

The fishermen here went on pelagic fishing in December of the same year with a single mind to implement the far-reaching plan of the Leader for developing pelagic fishing in parallel with medium and small-scale fishing.

It was quite a task to open a new fishing ground.

But, our brave fishermen carried out this task in the sea far away from the homeland combating with thick fog and raging waves. In the course of pelagic fishing, their fishing technique advanced and their experience was enriched. It became possible to conduct the winter fishing operations, which were said to be impossible from old times, on a large scale in the West Sea, too, and have a rich haul even in July and August known as "months of poor catch" in the past.

The Party and the Leader did not stint investment in developing the West Sea pelagic fishing that started like this despite of the country's financial strain.

Scores of large trawlers and service boats, 1,350-ton class and 3,500-ton class cold storage boats added to the pelagic fishing fleet.

Thus, our fishermen, who had to catch fish by sail boats at the risk of their lives combating with raging waves, came to have a rich haul with the help of the pelagic fishing fleet, locating shoals with such scientific and technical equipment as wireless apparatuses, radio-locators and shoal detectors.

The fatherly Leader saw that the West Sea Fishery Research Institute moved here to place fishing on a scientific footing and new marine resources locating teams were formed to give priority to immediate and preliminary locating for a good catch of fish.

Later, he visited the fishery many times to give guidance of all its work. He instructed that the fishery should make many small boats and develop medium and small-scale fishing in a big way according to the Party's policy.

Upholding the instructions of the Leader, the fishery made many small engine boats and developed medium and small-scale fishing along with pelagic fishing.

This fishery is now catching high quality fish such as seabrass, grey mullet and ilisha elongata in the rivers and the west coastal water through the medium and small-scale fishing.

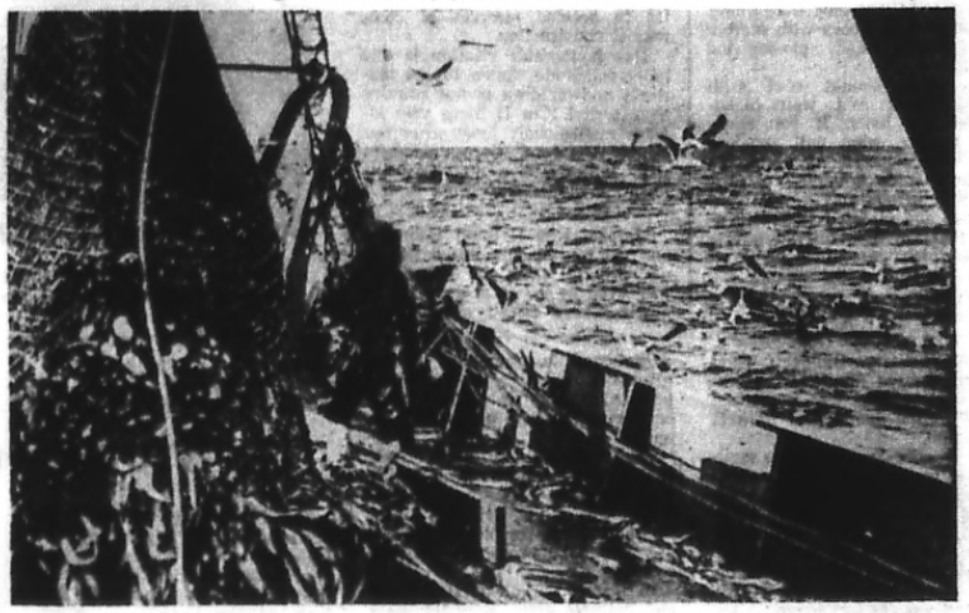
Today this fishery catches in a month as much fish as it did in 1957.

It has turned into a reliable fishing industry base on the west coast with modern technical equipment thanks to the wise guidance of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who spares nothing for the improvement of the people's life.

Today the fishing fleets of this fishery are conducting fishing operations in coastal waters and deep seas as well as the sea far away from the homeland, flying the flag of our country.

Pak Hae Chon

Yellow corvina unloaded (at the Fishery where Comrade Kang Sang Ryong works)



Our fishermen conduct successful fishing operations with up-to-date equipment

A Stream Teems with Rainbow Trouts

A Story of a Co-op Farm Management Chairman

Kupyong in Chosan county in the north mountainous area of our country is an out-of-the way village surrounded by steep mountains.

Flowing in front of the village is a small stream, named Saemsogang, which starts from six big springs and empties its water into the Amrok River.

Its water is so cold that you feel chilly even in the hot summer days.

In the past the villagers here never dreamed of enjoying the benefit of the stream.

But today the 10-ri-long stream teems with hundreds of thousands of rainbow trouts. The people in this remote village eat fresh fish without relying on fish supply from the sea.

The change made in Kupyong village owes entirely to the meticulous care and profound love of the fatherly Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is eager to supply fresh fish to the people in mountainous areas.

Here we introduce a story of co-operative farm management chairman Kim Ja Hup who led the farmers these ten years to carry out the teachings of the Leader, pulling through all difficulties and trials with a strong will and devoting all his strength and wisdom to his work.

One day in November 1958 chairman Kim Ja Hup attended the provincial meeting of agricultural functionaries. At the meeting he was told of the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung given during his visit to the province on developing fish breeding in mountainous regions to supply fresh fish to the people.

On his way home he sat by the quiet stream in his village and lost in a deep thought.

(Thank you, Premier! You must have been very busy with work, yet you came treading rugged roads to look after the people in the remote area. I will bear your teaching in my mind, Premier,...)

The next day he made a concrete plan and set about putting his resolve into reality.

A fish breeding ground was laid out a little distance away from the stream and rainbow trouts were released there. Villagers who flocked to the fishpond jumped for joy looking at trouts.

Things, however, did not go smoothly as they had hoped. Fish grew well at first but soon died one after another.

They knew, of course, that there would be many difficulties and bottlenecks in the way of their first job.

But faced with this unexpected loss of fish the chairman was much perplexed, yet he firmly believed that there would be nothing impossible if they worked with the revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese fighters who manufact-

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New Successes Attained in Implementing Party's Line of Conducting Economic Construction and Defence Upbuilding in Parallel

Another Brilliant Success of Red Shipbuilders Faithful to the Party and the Leader

The working class of the shipyard where Comrade Choi Ju Sik works launched one more 3,500 ton class large-size refrigerator-transport ship "Daebosan" with up-to-date equipment in the grand atmosphere in which the whole country is seething continuously with the great revolutionary upsurge upholding the report made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, at the Conference of the Party, the great Ten-Point Political Programme announced by him and his report at the celebration of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

The working class of the shipyard powerfully demonstrated once again the inexhaustible might and wisdom of the working class of Chollima Korea which is making uninterrupted innovation and continuous advance along the one road of victory indicated by the great Leader by building again a 3,500 ton class large-size refrigerator-transport ship after they built last year a 3,500 ton class refrigerator-transport ship, large-size dredger and many other ships upholding the instructions of the Leader on building many big-size ships for increasing the economic might and defence potentials of the country and radically improving the people's living.

The ship, a fruit of the burning fidelity of the heroic working class, has the well-furnished "room for study of the revolutionary history of Comrade Kim Il Sung" for studying the glorious revolutionary history of the Leader and arming with the great revolutionary ideas of the Leader and has all facilities needed for the life and rest of the crew such as clean and cozy crewmen's rooms, dining room, bathroom, clinic, hair-dressing room, and other welfare establishments and cinema room.

The ship is equipped with up-to-date technique from the navigation installments to all operation establishments and all work is done by machines. And it has a refrigerator with a capacity of freezing tens of tons of fish a day and many storehouses with a large storage capacity.

The ship has also a repair base for the repair of working-boats and water-purifier and oil supplying equipment for regularly supplying working-boats with water and fuel.

The building of such a large-size modern refrigerator-transport ship on our own strength and with our own technique and raw materials in a short span of time is one more proud fruit borne of the great vitality of the line on building an independent national economy in our country, the embodiment of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and a brilliant fruition of the creative labour of the Red shipbuilders of the shipyard who are faithful singleheartedly to the Party and the Leader.

A grand ceremony for launching the refrigerator-transport ship was held on the spot on June 3.

The 3,500 ton-class refrigerator transport ship "Daebosan" is just launched

Plan for First Half of the Year Fulfilled in Succession

Now our working people are vigorously striving to scale the major heights of the Seven-Year Plan within this year upholding the programmatic tasks laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, in his report delivered at the celebration of the 20th birthday of the Republic.

The Red miners at the colliery where Comrade Kim Ik Sun works carry out their quotas twice or thrice under the slogan "What the Party and the Leader demand is our rated capacity." Many platoons of the colliery have already fulfilled the plan for the first half of the year or even the yearly plan.

On April 14 the Li Myong Nam-led tunnelling platoon topped its yearly plan. In its wake, eight platoons fulfilled the plans for the first half of the year.

The railwaymen are also all out to increase freight haulage to meet the ever-growing requirements for transport. The stations under the railway bureau where Comrade Jong Yun Dong works fulfilled the plan for the first half of this year or the yearly plan: 10 railway stations already carried out the yearly plan and 40 the plan for the first half of the year.

The members of the Choi Yong Gum-led Chollima workteam at the youth weaving shop of the mill where Comrade Hoh Chang Gak works which plays a great role in capturing the height of textile, finished the yearly plan of textile at 100.7 per cent by May 6.

The steel-makers at the works where Comrade Li Yong Il works produced in April iron 1.3 times over the monthly average result in the first quarter of the year and in May 1.4 times over the daily average result of the previous month.

All these remarkable successes in production refute the sophistry of revisionists and conservatists that the more the economy develops and its scale grows, the less becomes the possibility of increasing production.

(Continued from Page 8)

ured weapons empty-handed when needed by the revolution and crushed the enemy during the anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He found time to read books on fish breeding even in the busy farming season, dissected the corpse of trouts, analysed the feeds and at times called on experts.

The villagers who were deeply moved by his high zeal to carry through the Leader's teaching to the end, did all they could to help him.

It was thanks to the sincere efforts of villagers that trouts got survived and began to school lively.

Two years went by. Nevertheless there was no increase in fish stock.

Some people, who had been wild with joy at the start, began complaining. They said no further effort would be useful and suggested that he should sell the fish.

But he did not abondon his firm intention to carry through the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He got a new strength from the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung given during his on-the-spot guidance in the province that rainbow trouts and Pollas should be cultivated in a big way in streams.

He brought all the trouts from the fishpond and released them in the stream.

In the next spring, one day he happended to see a couple of fries rising to the surface of the stream. Overwhelmed with joy he jumped in it even without rolling up his trousers and put them in his palms. No doubt, they were the fries of rainbow trouts.

He was now quite sure of success.

He set forth two fighting tasks before him. One was to observe the propagation of fish and the other was to study the method of fish cultivation.

Rain or shine, he went to the stream. Through his hard efforts he gradually became to know about the secrets of its cultivation.

He never rested content with such a success, however. He worked harder to solve the problem of feeds of fish whose number was rapidly increasing.

But there were very few insects and animal food around the stream since the water's temperature was so low. To him getting the feeds of fish was quite a task.

Some people proposed to buy the feeds from other places, saying that success was almost within his grasp. But he did not agree to their proposal. For it was contrary to the Leader's teaching on breeding fish with natural food.

After racking his brain he decided to find out what kinds of insects were living in neighbouring streams and what kinds of animal food trouts liked to eat, and bring them into the Saemsogang stream.

The villagers unanimously supported his suggestion and helped him with all might.

The insects thus brought got multiplied in a few years and the stream became a "source" of feeds.

Besides, many trees were planted by the stream, so that the fish could take nutrition from fallen leaves. And this added to the beauty of the riverside.

Today rainbow trouts caught in this village are enough to meet the requirements of the village. Last year trouts and broods were supplied to other co-operative farms in the county and neighbouring counties.

The story of rainbow trout is only part of the life of the chairman.

Since he was appointed management chairman of the co-op farm in the autumn of 1958 he had done a great deal of work.

He roused the farmers to carry through the teaching of Comrade Kim Il Sung on developing agriculture in mountainous areas.

Scores of *jongbo* of swamps were turned into a fertile land and there have been opened forests of economic value and orchards on 1,000 *jongbo* of the mountain slope. And medicinal herbs were planted on 50 *jongbo* of land.

Indeed many changes have taken place in the village.

The chairman would say his experiences gained in many years of his work: "There is nothing impossible if we work as taught by the Premier. I have come to know clearly that the path indicated by him alone is the way to building the socialist earthly paradise, good to live in."

Soh Un Hi

S. Korean Peasants Cannot Free Themselves from Today's Hardships and Misfortunes Unless They Overthrow the Colonial Rule of U.S. Imperialism and Smash the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique

UAWPK Central Committee Issues an Appeal to South Korean Peasants

The Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea issued on June 3 an appeal to the South Korean peasants in connection with the fact that the South Korean peasants and people now are suffering from serious spring famine unprecedented in history and acute shortage of food under the tyranny of the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

At present the miserable plight of spring famine and shortage of food in South Korea literally reminds one of the horrible hell of famine. The peasants of 2,250,000 farm households, that is, 90 per cent of the total farm households in South Korea, are living on tree bark and grass roots, having run out of food.

Referring to these facts the appeal wrote: Really we are feeling grieved at the unheard-of tribulations from which the South Korean compatriots are suffering.

And the appeal referred to the world-startling changes made in the prospering countryside in the northern half of the Republic which has turned into an advanced mighty socialist state and to the abundant and cultured life of the peasants there. It pointed out: The epochal changes that have taken place in the northern half of the Republic and the happy life of the people there are none other than the brilliant fruition of the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, and the result of his wise leadership.

Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumines the road of the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland, deeply concerned with a fatherly love about the South Korean people and peasants groaning under the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the misrule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique. To liberate the peasant masses accounting for over 70 per cent of the South Korean population, he defined the solution of land problem as one of the most important tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and is conceiving a grand plan for rehabilitating the devastated agriculture in South Korea and building up the rural villages of the southern half into modern, cultured countryside as in the northern half, stressed the appeal.

The appeal expressed the truly compatriotic aspiration saying that how happy the South Korean peasants will be if they live a free, happy life in a society free from exploitation and oppression directly enjoying the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, as the peasants in the northern half do. It pointed with grievousness to the devastation of agriculture and miserable life of the peasants in South Korea.

It continued: Due to the colonial rule pursued by the U.S. imperialists for more than 20 years, the South Korean peasants are deprived of national sovereignty and are reduced to a status of colonial slavery and are suffering from two-fold and three-fold exploitation and oppression, and their unbearable hardships are getting worse with each passing day.

The South Korean peasants have been deprived of most of their land by a handful of landlords and are farming with primitive farm tools in barren land. The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had already forcefully expropriated them from more than 100,000 *jongbo* of farm land for military purpose, and recently again expropriated them from as many as 40,000 *jongbo* of arable land in the Honam area for the same purpose.

The area under cultivation has decreased by 200,000 *jongbo* and the sown area dwindled as many as 400,000 *jongbo* in South Korea today as against the pre-liberation days.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique imposed the burden of more than 65 per cent of military expenditure upon the South Korean peasants, while employing the policy of lowering the price of grain to bleed them white.

In South Korea the grain output last year was 17 million sok below normal, bringing the shortage of food this year to 25 million *sok*.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique took away grains twice as much as the previous year from the peasants and raised the tax burden, and are trying to collect all illegal "imposts" at one time that the peasants have not been able to pay since 1963.

The unheard-of shortage of food the South Korean peasants are now feeling and the serious spring famine sweeping South Korea are the direct outcome of the colonial policy of plunder pursued by U.S. imperialism and its stooges and their anti-popular agricultural policy.

Before this clear fact, the appeal pointed out, there is no need to prove that the South Korean peasants cannot free themselves from today's hardships and misfortunes unless they overthrow the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and smash the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

It is quite natural and inevitable that the revolutionaries and the entire people in South Korea should come out to the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle for freedom and liberation and for the independent unification of the country.

In its appeal the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea extended the warmest support and militant encouragement to the revolutionaries, workers, peasants and entire people in South Korea who are waging the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle undauntedly in the teeth of the bloody suppression by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, in order to realize the strategic and tactical lines for the South Korean revolution and the unification of the fatherland set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, looking up to him as the sun of the nation.

It stressed in conclusion: Victory is only on the side of the South Korean peasants and people who are fighting for the righteous cause, and urgently called upon them to fight more relentlessly and valiantly for the day of victory of the South Korean revolution and national unification, rallied close around Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

KCNA Report

South Korean Fishermen Are Sent Back to Their Home

Some time ago fishermen of the southern half came over to the area of the northern half of the Republic which is daily prospering and developing under the wise leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The fishermen who had been clutched in the grip of poverty and starvation due to the colonial rule and the policy of plunder pursued by the U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of our people, sailed off the area of the northern half of the Republic for their native places on May 28, after spending happy days in the bosom of the prospering socialist fatherland, enjoying the boundless deep love and parental solicitude of the Leader.

The Korean Central News Agency, authorized by the organ concerned, issued a report on May 28 on sending them back to their native places.

The report said:

Taking pity on the South Korean people groaning under the harsh fascist terror rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the government and the people of the Republic received the fishermen of the southern half with warm compatriotic love and took good care of them with kindred love so that they might feel no inconvenience in their life.

They were amply supplied with clothes, shoes and other daily necessaries, and all the patients and feebles regained their health by receiving in time efficacious medical treatment at hospital.

The report said that during their stay these fishermen of the southern half looked around factories, enterprises, cooperative farms and educational, cultural and public health establishments in various parts of the country and acquainted themselves well with the great successes that our people, rallied rock-firm around the Leader, have made in the past 20 odd years. It continued:

The fishermen of the southern half could realize clearly that the conversion of our country into an independent socialist state with the advanced socialist system, solid foundation of an independent national economy, powerful all-people defence system and brilliant national culture is attributable to the outstanding leadership of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and is a brilliant fruition of his great idea of *Juche*.

They, full of the feeling of infinite loyalty to, boundless respect and reverence for the Leader, came to take a national pride in having Marshal Kim Il Sung as the great Leader.

The fishermen of the southern half realized that the northern half of the Republic is the land of happiness of the people and the impregnable fortress for the unification of the fatherland, said the report and went on:

Recalling with deep emotion the happy days they had spent, though short, in the northern half of the Republic, the fishermen of the southern half extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, who concerned with fatherly love about the plight and misfortunes of the South Korean people, brightly indicated the road the South Korean people should follow and showed paternal affection and solicitude for them so that they may be provided with daily necessaries needed on their way home and with rice, fish and other things needed in their life after their return to their native place, and sincerely wished Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The report continued:

Proceeding from the policy of compatriotic love, the government of the Republic warmly looked after the fishermen of the southern half who came into the area of the northern half of the Republic on many occasions and sent them back safely to their native places according to their wish.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the traitorous Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, who are hell-bent on their manoeuvres to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea arrested those fishermen of the southern half and subjected them to ruthless suppression under the fascist evil laws on the charge that they saw the realities of the northern half of the Republic.

The report warned in conclusion: If the U.S. imperialists persist in their reckless acts and resort to the fascist repression of the people and fishermen of the southern half, not looking straight at reality they will never escape a stern judgement and will be meted out a hundred-fold, a thousand-fold punishment of revenge by the entire Korean people.

Sad Plight of Children in S. Korea

In South Korea children are suffering from untold misfortunes and tribulations due to the misrule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to reports from South Korea, tragedies occur among children every day in succession, which are unimaginable to the human-beings with reason.

Cry for Food, Rampancy of Disease

In South Korea most of children are in rags, hunger-stricken, ill-fed and die from the disease.

Here we quote a travel-note carried in the **Teachers' Paper** in South Korea.

"Pale-looking, sleepy and poorly-clad children are huddled in the dusty playground. They are waiting for their class at the fourth-shift. Soon the dreary bell rings sadly.

"The children of parents in abject poverty sit in a depressed mood in the classroom with a leaky roof. 780 out of 1,950 children in this Chongryang primary school have one meal a day and the rest skip lunch. A woman teacher said she would give up her job rather than see these children with empty bellies and yellow faces."

The latest report said that in Yongil county, North Kyongsang Province, most of children have one or two meals a day and that in Tamyang county, South Cholla Province, every day 130 children stay away from school for hunger on an average in each primary school.

In South Korea one million children now are roaming about the streets and villages from dawn till night, begging from house to house.

And the majority of children are suffering from the disease in South Korea which is known as a "den of disease." Take Yongi county, South Chungchong Province, for example, the children affected with tuberculosis, distoma and other diseases accounted for 93 per cent of the total children in the county as of the end of March.

Small Jobbers

In South Korea over 2,700,000 boys and girls who should have enjoyed a happy time in schools are roaming the streets to seek "jobs."

They are shining shoes, selling chewing gums and tobaccos and are hired as errand boys, sweepers, house-maids. All small jobbers are groaning in drudgery.

Such poor children number over 134,000 in Seoul alone.

Poor Children Give up Schooling

The situation of schools is getting worse daily due to the U.S. imperialists' and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's policy of turning schools into profiteering centres.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are squeezing money from the poor parents of students in all schools in the name of miscellaneous fees including the "school impositions," so as to meet aggressive military expenditures. The kind of impositions totals over 60. In the last three years the traitorous Pak Jung Hi gang doubled school impositions and other miscellaneous fees and this year raised them again by 20 per cent in primary, middle and high schools.

For a student to finish the course from primary school to college he needs 1,300,000 won at least. It is an enormous sum which an ordinary worker should earn for 30 years.

Under these circumstances the children of 7 million unemployed and semi-unemployed and other working people have no choice but to give up schooling.

In South Korea 30 per cent or more of the school-age children cannot go to school every year. Last year the number totalled over 200,000.

Not only that. Pupils are obliged to leave school halfway for the failure to pay fees. In primary schools alone 300,000 children are kicked out from schools every year.

The South Korean press said that children commit tragical suicide in succession cursing the society.

Classes are held on a 3-5 shift basis in the rooms where pupils are crowded. Many school buildings are on the verge of collapse and teachers are lacking half the necessary number.

Deploring this reality the South Korean press wrote that the primary school education in South Korea is faced with the worst state of bankruptcy ever seen in the history of the world.

Poor Lives Cruelly Trampled Underfoot by the U.S. Imperialist Beasts

Children who should receive protection and care of their parents are cruelly killed at the bloody-stained hands of the U.S. imperialist beasts.

Yankee cannibals shot to death a three-year-old innocent child, named Kim Yong Ho, on the charge of "gasoline thief." They fired their gun at children named Hwang Baek Gwan and Pak Dong Ju who were playing by the riverside, taking them as "duck." And

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Guerillas of People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabs Gulf Hold

Forum on "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Guerillas"

The guerillas of the People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabs Gulf recently held in Aden a forum on the reminiscences "Bochonbo battle" contained in the book "Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas" on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the victory in the historic Bochonbo battle which was waged under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the 40 million Korean people, according to a report from Aden.

Tallalsad, Political Commissar of the General Headquarters of the People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabs Gulf and Representative of the Front in the People's Republic of Southern Yemen, read the reminiscences "Bochonbo battle" first at the meeting.

Then many guerillas of the People's Front for Liberation of Occupied Arabs Gulf spoke at the meeting.

Referring to the historic significance of the Bochonbo battle, the speakers quoted the words of Comrade Kim Il Sung:

"...Its significance lies not in the scale of the Japanese casualities but in that it threw the beacon of the revolution invigorating the conviction that the Korean people were not dead but were alive and they would win when they fought Japanese imperialism."

Saying that the victory in the Bochonbo battle, which dealt a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were running wild in aggression on the continent was not only of tremendous significance in the development of the Korean revolution, but made a great contribution to the development of the world revolution, the speakers stressed that the great victory in this battle was attributable to the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius in military strategy and one of the outstanding leaders of the world revolution.

Expressing admiration for the patriotic and revolutionary family of Comrade Kim Il Sung rare to be seen in the world and for his organization "Down-with Imperialism Union" at the age of 15 as the Leader of the revolution, the speakers emphasized that Comrade Kim Il Sung is truly the great Leader.

The speakers also expressed admiration for the indomitable revolutionary spirit of the anti-Japanese guerillas who defended the Leader with singlehearted devotion and carried out the orders of the Leader to the end, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

The anti-Japanese guerilla units defeated formidable Japanese imperialism with their strength without any assistance from outside in the long period of 15 years, the speakers pointed out, and stressed:

It was thanks to such revolutionary spirit that the Korean people repulsed the aggression of the U.S. imperialists in the three-year war and captured the armed spy ship of U.S. imperialism and shot down its large-size spy plane.

The Korean people who are under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung are invincible.

He inspires the world revolutionary forces fighting against U.S. imperialism and leads them to victory.

All the speakers sincerely wished Comrade Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

The monument to the victorious Bochonbo battle was introduced at the meeting.

(KCNA)

All-India Janatantra Party Issues

"Memorandum on Korean Unification"

And Sends it to Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Various Countries

All-India Janatantra (Democratic) Party issued recently a "Memorandum on Korean Unification," scathingly denouncing the fascist suppression of the South Korean patriots by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and resolutely supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of their fatherland.

This memorandum issued by All-India Janatantra Party is signed by members of the Indian Parliament, professors, journalists, poets, writers, artists, politicians, lawyers and other personages of broad public circles in India.

The memorandum was sent to the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of various countries.

The memorandum said that All-India Janatantra Party considers it its duty unreservedly to condemn the brutal repression and reign of terror of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of late in South Korea and express full support for and militant solidarity with the Koreans' struggle for the unification of their fatherland.

The question of Korean unification, the memorandum stressed, is an internal question of the Korean people to be settled by the Koreans themselves without any outside interference after the withdrawal of all foreign troops through democratically held elections as repeatedly proposed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The memorandum said that the presence in South Korea of the U.S. imperialist aggressor army abusing the flag of the United Nations is a challenge to the freedom-loving people of the whole world and there is no warrant or justification for the United Nations which is being used as an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists to interfere in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

It continued:

We urge our government and governments of all freedom-loving people to bring pressure to bear upon the U.N. to secure immediate disbandment of the "U.N. forces" and the "UNCURK" and let the Koreans achieve unification of the fatherland through their free will. This principle should indeed apply in case of all divided countries in the world.

Stressing that attention of the people of the whole world should be drawn to the fact that human rights are totally denied to the South Korean people, the memorandum denounced the murderous farcical trials through which the U.S. imperialist aggressors and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique inflicted death sentence and heavy penalties upon Kim Jong Tae, Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party, and other members of the Party.

It said:

To strive for national liberty and unification is not only the inalienable right but the sacred duty of all people, and people meriting punishment are those obstructing the realization of that right.

Saying that the "sentences" awarded are nothing but barbaric and murderous. The memorandum stressed that world people must demand immediate release of all South Korean patriots who were imprisoned and restoration of human rights to the citizens there.

In conclusion it pungently denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are harshly repressing the South Korean people by cooking up all sorts of fascist evil laws.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 10)

they ran bulldozers over girls who were picking grass roots in frozen fields.

These beasts cruelly beat a boy named Kim Chun Il with clubs and leather straps, stabbed him, pulled out his toenails and hair with pliers, daubed coaltar on his head, face and ears and then nailed him in a wooden box like a luggage. Then they loaded it on a helicopter and threw it out. What a thrice-cursed atrocity it is!

On February 22, on the hill at the back of the Bisan dong, Kumi-township, Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, five bestial U.S. imperialist aggressive soldiers fired their hunting guns in volleys at 30 metres distance at Kim Yong Sul and other three hunger-stricken children who were collecting acorns.

They Will Settle Their Long Pent-up Grudge

As seen above the South Korean children are living in unbearable hardships and unrest without any promise for the future, without food to eat and house to live in. They even become the target of "hunting" of the bestial U.S. imperialist aggressor troops. And the beasts run cars over them at random. But they get off unpunished under the protection of the traitorous evil laws of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

No wonder that children's hatred against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is growing as the days go by.

Unable to live any longer they are coming out to the anti-U.S. and anti-"government" struggle following their fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters who rose in a fight to wipe out the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi traitorous clique.

On February 25, the pupils at the Kumi Primary School in Sonsan county, North Kyongsang Province, poured out into the streets carrying the slogan-bearing placard opposing U.S. imperialism. They staged an anti-U.S. demonstration expressing their hatred and indignation at the bestial U.S. imperialist aggressor troops who shot to death their friends wantonly.

Recently, pupils at a primary shool in Taejon boycotted the lessons and went home collectively. They protested against the reactionary educational policy of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique, the stooges of the U.S. imperialists, who turned the sacred school into a profiteering centre and expelled their classmates from school on account of the failure to pay fees, and against vicious reactionary teachers.

Today such struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is daily expanding among children.

The South Korean children who were born to bear grudge to the bone against the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will surely take revenge upon the inveterate enemy and enjoy a happy life in the bosom of Marshal Kim Il Sung in a unified country.

Pak Ung Gil

Let Us Go This Way

Kim Jong Tae

Chairman of the Seoul City Committee of the United Revolutionary Party in South Korea

The negative is the red light to movement, that calls a halt to every kind of struggle, every kind of progress. That is why our thinking should always be started from the point where we challenge the reality on the affirmative premises and carry on the hard struggle for tomorrow.

If we consider and observe all things and phenomena only negatively, what will come out of it? The answer to this is logically clear.

If we accept the given reality as our fate and negate even the necessity of the development of history or renounce it entirely, our life will be vacant and all laws will be either a lie or a concoction.

It should not be overlooked that all the shocking trends of national ruin and social degeneration prevailing in our society today are a product of the negative thinking. We should always affirm the history of tomorrow and reckon with the past and the present in the context of time. For the flow of time and history will never be interrupted.

Operating here of necessity is the law of causality.

In the past the Japanese imperialists, exploiting the natural-geographical conditions and economic potential of our country, pursued an out-and-out predatory policy. As a result, we were left with a deformed colonial economy, and when we got out of their clutches, another foreign force came. More abominable than its predecessor, it chopped our land in two and cut our nation in two. This was all that it brought us as a gift. Not only that, it went farther, and on the sweet-sounding pretext of mutual help and benefit it dumped its consumer goods to smother our national economy and pandered to the consumptive tendency of the people, and gave birth to an abnormal, new relationship of master and servant between a certain country and us (South Korea). How can we shut eyes to that which has caused all this?

The declining "national spirit" and "our culture" which is decaying and trampled underfoot are, of course, not a sad lot or regret limited to us alone. This sadness and consciousness of the national crisis are common to all the underdeveloped countries of the world today.

The talk of nationalism and national identity advocated unanimously by all weak and small nations in the second half of the century is by no means of a narrow ultra-nationalist and chauvinistic nationalism of the preceding century, but is a watchword of individual nations and countries for self-defence to safeguard their sovereignty against imperialist aggression carried on in a covert form according to the jungle law under the spurious name of mutual benefit and equality. This must be borne in mind. It is a general knowledge that the nationalism advocated by all the lagging countries of the world today is on no account to be compared to racism advertised by Nazi Germany or imperialist Japan, which boils down to this: "Our nation is the most superior nation in the world. So, our nation should dominate the world." But it represents the consciousness of national identity aspiring to building a dignified, perfect independent state by rounding off and cultivating one's own things and to participating in international politics on an equal footing with other countries, defending one's country against the encroachment of foreign forces and not tolerating another's domination or interference.

Those who regard this nationalist idea and awareness of national identity as something dangerous or criticize them negatively, deliberately presenting them in a distorted light, are either flunkeys towards great powers or traitors who sell out their country. Just as we are unable to negative our past, so we are unable to negative our present or future. We must have the tomorrow and we will have it after all... We are not such a pitiable nation either as to tolerate the present reality in which we are begging our bread with our sovereignty mortgaged to others.

After all, "we are we." The Korean nation is precisely the Korean nation and cannot be the German or Japanese.

We are however not so rich or superior as to be able to benefit others at our own expense, and, moreover, our tattered history of the past eloquently proves it unwarranted for us to dance to the tune of others.

What were the costs of our fellow countrymen who were dragged out to the aggressive war of the Japanese imperialists and died in vain in the detestable name of the subjects of the Japanese Empire on the pretext of defending peace in the East? That was all caused by the doings of foreign forces. Therefore, we cannot tolerate the repetition of that same tragic history.

Now we must create our own epoch by our own hands in which we live for our own sake. Let us go this way until the last moment of our lives, not for others but for the sake of safeguarding and cultivating our own things. This is the road our nation must follow.

Statement of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Between June 6 and 8, representatives of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, the Vietnam Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces and many other political parties, public organizations, religious communities, and people of all strata in South Vietnam convened the South Vietnam Congress of People's Representatives in the liberated zone and established the republican regime in South Vietnam and set up the provisional revolutionary government.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam is a historic victory won by the South Vietnamese people on the road of carrying the national-liberation revolution to completion and a brilliant fruit gained by the entire Vietnamese people in the war of resistance against U.S. imperialism for national salvation.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people regard this proud victory of the Vietnamese people as their own victory and most warmly hail the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, the precious gain won by the South Vietnamese people in their protracted, arduous liberation struggle for freedom and independence.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has decided to recognize the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam as the genuine, legitimate representative of the South Vietnamese people and establish the diplomatic relations with it.

The establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam fully reflects the unanimous aspiration and determination of the South Vietnamese people to expand and strengthen national unity and bring the struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation to complete victory.

With the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam the South Vietnamese people have come to possess a more powerful weapon in the struggle for developing the liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors onto a new stage, building an independent, democratic, peaceful and neutral South Vietnam and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

This constitutes one more heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The birth of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam amid the fierce flames of the war clearly shows once again that with no desperate machinations can the imperialists subdue a people who rose up courageously firmly holding arms in their hands for liberation, independence and for their power.

With the sinister aim of converting South Vietnam into their colony and military base, the U.S. imperialists have been frantically carrying on the scorched-earth operations of "burning all, killing all and destroying all" by employing all sorts of lethal weapons and means of war, trampling underfoot the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam all along in the past fifteen years.

The U.S. imperialists expanded the war of aggression stage by stage, dragging a large number of their aggressor troops and troops of their satellites and puppets, over 600,000 strong, into South Vietnam and went so far as to barbarously bomb and shell the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

However, the more the U.S. imperialists escalated the war of aggression, the deeper they fell into the pit of shameful defeat.

In active response to the militant call of President Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese people rose up as one and dealt ever more telling blows at the enemies by stubbornly waging the sacred struggle against U.S. imperialism for national salvation to liberate the South, defend the North and reunify the country.

Particularly, since early last year the South Vietnam People's Liberation Armed Forces and patriotic people inflicted an irretrievable military and political defeat upon the U.S. imperialist aggressors through successive general offensives and uprisings and the North Vietnamese people dealt a fatal blow at the U.S. imperialist air pirates and achieved a shining victory in production and battles.

The U.S. imperialists were compelled by the heroic resistance war of the Vietnamese people and the powerful denunciation of the world peace-loving peoples to announce the unconditional cessation of bombing and shelling of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. But, even after that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are continuing bombing and shelling of North Vietnam and ceaselessly stepping up the war of aggression in South Vietnam under the signboard of "peace" not giving up their ambition of aggression against Vietnam.

At the Paris Conference on Vietnam, too, the U.S. imperialists are working hard only to invent various deceptive tricks to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam and justify the occupation of South Vietnam. Backed by the U.S. imperialists, the South Vietnamese puppet clique are running ever wilder, opposing the restoration of peace in Vietnam.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people resolutely denounce all the criminal manoeuvrings the U.S. imperialists, together with the South Vietnamese puppet clique, are perpetrating to step up and expand the war of aggression in Vietnam.

Vietnam belongs to the Vietnamese people and the Vietnam problem must be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves.

The U.S. imperialists must respect the fundamental national rights of the Vietnamese people and definitively stop all acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people and quit South Vietnam without delay, unconditionally taking all their aggressor troops and troops of their satellites and puppets.

The U.S. imperialists must discuss at the Paris Conference on Vietnam the South Vietnam problem for its overall solution with the delegate of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam on the basis of the ten-point proposal published by the delegation of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges refuse this and continue to resort to criminal aggressive manoeuvres as ever, the South Vietnamese people will fight more resolutely under the leadership of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam till they sweep away the U.S. imperialist aggressors to the last one.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will actively support and encourage with might and main in the future, too, the just national-salvation struggle of the fraternal Vietnamese people against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy.

Today, U.S. imperialism is on the downgrade and faced with the fate of the setting sun in the western sky.

The day has gone when the U.S. imperialists could invade other countries at will and run wild.

The heroic South Vietnamese people, rallied close around the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam, will surely smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and achieve the final victory of the national-liberation revolution and the sacred cause of the reunification of the fatherland.

Pyongyang, June 11, 1969

IOC Decides to Call Team of Our Country Olympic Team of DPRK in Olympic Games

The 68th general meeting of the International Olympic Committee held from June 6 to 10 in Warsaw decided to call the team of our country participating in the Olympic Games the Olympic Team of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, despite the obstructive machinations of some reactionaries within the IOC and South Korean puppets under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists, according to a report from Warsaw.

Under this decision the team of our country will take part in the Olympic Games with the name of the Olympic Team of the DPRK.

(KCNA)

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French Trade Personnel in Our Country Give Banquet

On 1st Anniv. of Establishment of Trade Mission of France in DPRK

Maurice Rosier, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Trade of the National Industrial Federation of France, and Daniel Persouyre, Permanent Trade Representative of France in our country, gave a banquet on the evening of June 9 at the Okryugwan Hall on the first anniversary of the establishment of the trade mission of France in our country.

Invited to the banquet were Bang Tae Ryul, acting Chairman, and Pak Se Chan, Chief Secretary, of the Korean Committee for Promotion of International Trade, and other personages concerned.

Also invited there were trade personnel of foreign missions in Pyongyang.

DRV Kindergarten Delegation Here

A kindergarten delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Do Thi Nctoc Thach, vice-director of the kindergarten department of the Ministry of Education of the DRV, arrived here on June 10 by train to visit our country under the plan for cultural exchange between our country and the DRV.

Diplomatic Relations at Ambassadorial Level Established between Govt. of DPRK and Provisional Revolutionary Govt. of Republic of South Vietnam

A joint communique was issued on June 12 in Pyongyang on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

The joint communique reads:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam reached an agreement on establishing diplomatic relations and exchanging diplomatic representatives at ambassadorial level between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam to further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and South Vietnam.

Soviet Del. Arrives to Attend 4th Meeting of Korean-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific Technical Consultative Commission

A delegation of the Soviet side headed by V.N. Novikov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, arrived here on June 10 by plane to attend the fourth meeting of the Korean-Soviet intergovernmental economic and scientific technical consultative commission.

The guests were met at the airfield by Jong Jun Taek, Vice-Premier, and other members of the delegation of our side.

Also present at the airfield were N.G. Sudarikov, Ambassador, and staff members of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

DRV Del. of Scientific and Technical Cooperation Arrives in Pyongyang

A delegation of scientific and technical cooperation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam headed by Dang Thi, First Vice-Chairman of the State Planning Board of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, arrived in Pyongyang on June 10 by plane to attend the sixth meeting of the Korea-Vietnam committee for scientific and technical cooperation.

Delegation of Mongolian Foreign Ministry Here

A delegation of the Mongolian Foreign Ministry headed by D. Chimidorzu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, arrived here on June 10 by plane to visit our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry of our country.

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